PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE DEATH ROLL

The Terrific Wind Storm Blots Out Two Towns.

Houses Blown Into the Air and Torn to Fragments.

Dreadful Scenes of Death and Terror on All Sides.

St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Other Minneseta Tewns Suffer.

The Most Destructive Wind Ever

rolled over and over like smoke from a roaring and cracking sound that resembled flagration in its fury. The cloud was funnel-shaped, and the point dragged along the ground like the tail of a ame in its path into atoms. Citizens had other points of refuge before the whirlwind The portion of St. Cloud struck by the cyclone was the southwestern and the residence portion, occupied by the laboring class of people, a majority of them being foreigners employed on the railroads. Their dwellings were light-built houses and became an easy prey. They were like cockleshells in the grip of the whirlwind, and were picked up and tossed in the air and rent into a thousand pieces and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The earth was ploughed up in the line of the cyclone, and the path over which it passed to a width of nearly a quarter of a mile looks as though it had been upheaved by a terrible volcanic cruption. It had hardly begun its terrible work before it was linished, and the scene that greeted the terrible work before it was linished, and the scene that greeted the terrible work before it was linished, and the scene that greeted the twisted several drug stores and purchased large quantities of surgeons' court plaster, alve, etc., filled his pocket with linen rags, hired a rig, and drove cut plaster, salve, etc., filled his pocket with linen rags, hired a rig, and drove a pid the portion of surk surgeons' court plaster, alve, etc., filled his pocket with linen rags, hired a rig, and drove entirely spontaneous and independent on his part, and so much the more worthy of praise. For five hours he was busy washing wounds, closing them with plaster and caring for the unfortunates. He was on the ground ahead of the doctors, and when these medical properties of surgeons' court plaster, alve, etc., filled his pocket with linen rags, hired a rig, and drove entirely spontaneous and independent on his part, and so much the more worthy of praise. For five hours he was busy washing wounds, closing them with plaster and caring for the unfortunates. He was on the ground ahead of the doctors, and when these medical purchased large quantities of surgeons' court plaster, alve, etc., filled his pocket with linen rags, hired a rig, and drove entirely spontaneous and independent on his part, and so much the w by a terrible voicinic eruption. It had hardly beginn its terrible work before it was inished, and the scene that greeted the syes of those who had escaped its fury was one that caused the stoutest heart to shudder. Cries and shrieks of the wounded rent the air, and the

Ground Was Strewn with the Bodies

of the dead. Among them were stalwart men, weak women and weaker children. Citizens almost to a man, rushed to the demolished districts, and, summoning physicians, be-

most to a man, rushed to the demolished districts, and, summoning physicians, began their work of rescuing those who were still living from beneath the piles of dirt and fallen buildings. Brainerd was promptly telegraphed to for medical help, and she immediately responded by sending a dozen physicians and surgeons by a special train, but it was late in the evening when they arrived on the scene. St. Paul and Minneapolis were also appealed to, and a special car was sent out with twenty-three surgeons and physicians for the scene of the disaster. The scene on the streets after dark was impressive. Knots of men stood on the corners discussing the disaster, and speaking touchingly of their friends and acquaintances who had either been killed or terribly wounded.

On the grounds the scene was a ghastly one. The rain poured down in torrents, and hundreds of men wandered over the ground, many of them carrying lanterns, searching for bodies among the ruins. The scene defies description. In the track of the cyclone stood the Manitoba freight house and cars filled with freight. Down on them the whirlwind pounced, and grasping the heavy cars lifted them from the tracks and cast them to pieces in a shapeless mass. The iron rails were torn up and the wires twirled into curious masses. The freight house was totally wrecked. The roof was lifted and blown several hundred feet; the sides next succumbed, and over \$3000 worth of freight was whirled through the air and thrown into heaps, and scattered by piecemeal over an area of a quarter of a mile. Fifteen freight cars were demolished.

In Sau : Rapids,

while it destroyed the business portio of the town, causing a loss of \$300,000 without a cent of insurance, many houses

of the town, casing a less of \$30,000 colors of the colors, and the spath, or alaminary of the colors of the color

Nearly 100 Persons Killed

by a Cyclone.

More Than 150 on the

List of Injured.

St. Paul, Minn., April 17.-The Evening

spatch has just received a special from

of the killed and injured by the cyclone as Sauk Rapids—Killed, 37; injured, 100. Rice's Station—Killed, 12; injured, 21. Adjacent country—Killed, 3; injured 12. Total lacent country—Killed, 3; injured, 12. Total killed, 73; injured, 215.

Hon. E. G. Holbert, who was injured in the cyclone at Sauk Rapids, died in this city this forenoon. He remained unconscious to the last. His death makes the total number of killed seventy-four.

A despatch from Sauk Rapids, Minn., says: Workmen are clearing away the debris, and owners are preparing to rebuild stores and residences. Four more victurs were buried this morning. The wounded are being cared for in a temporary hospital. Among the freaks of the cyclone were wafting a suit of clothing from a tailor shop here to Brainerd, Minn., sixty-two miles' distant; the carrying of a headstone from the graveyard here to St. Cloud, across the Mississippi, and landing it three miles away; also a safe, weighing 1500 pounds, was carried 400 feet. The hungry are being given free meals at two hotels, and the relief committee is receiving packages by every train. All the homeless have been provided for and the relief committee in relief committee is receiving packages by every train. All the homeless have been provided for, and the relief committee is hard at work doing all needed good.

In Iowa, Missouri and Texas.

MARYVILLE, Mo., April 15, -A terrifically-Oak grove, twenty miles southwest of this city, last night, about 7.30 o'clock. The Known in the West.

Known in the West.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 15.—A few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the skies became overcast with a dark cloud, and a great black mass arose over the hills southwest of the city, coming with terrible velocity toward the western outskirts in a direct line for the Manitoba freight yards. The clouds hung low and rolled over and over like smoke from a second with the responsibility of the country of the co many houses and injuring at least twelve persons. It is not known that any one was killed.

WITH A NOBLE HEART.

persons neglected in the excitement of last evening is the heroic conduct of a colored ng boards, shingles, bricks and other Perty. As soon as he heard of the lebris, that was strewn over the country destruction in Sauk Rapids he hurriedly visited several drug stores and

Services Held Over the Bodies of Twenty of the Dead in St. Cloud. ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 16.-Today has been one long to be remembered by residents of this city. Twenty-three of the victims of last Wednesday's calamity were buried, fifteen from the cathedral, four from the Church of the Immaculate Conception and four from the Baptist Church. Twenty-five hundred persons attended requiem. Others of the dead will beburied tomorrow. Three more of the wounded died at the hospital today, making the number of deaths thus far in this city twenty-two. The damage to property in this city is estimated at \$65,000. Outside cities have contributed \$10,000 for the benefit of the sufferers. Large forces of men are working, clearing up ruins, and more bodies are expected to be discovered.

Was the Unlucky Schooner. NEW YORK, April 17.-It is now almos certain that the schooner Charles H Morse sunk the steamer Oregon. The Morse was through the side of the factory, barely missing a number of employes.

The boiler was thrown into the air thirty feet, and landed 260 feet away, in R. A. Brown's barn, killing a horse and barely missing a number of head of blooded stock. Roofs and windows of dwellings near the factory winds detained her until March 11. Meantime seventy three-masted schooners gathered there besides other vessels, awaiting favorable weather. When the wind shifted this great fleet put coaster of 535 tons, built in Bath in 1880 by her owners, Morse & Co. of contrary winds detained her until March
11. Meantime seventy three-masted
schooners gathered there besides other
vessels, awaiting favorable weather.
When the wind shifted this great fleet put
to sea in company, nearly half of them

vessels. awaiting favorable weather. When the wind shifted this great fleet put to sea in company, nearly half of them heading for northern ports. Saturday night at sunset this fleet was off Barneyat light with a light favorable wind. The Morse was in the fleet. With the wind northwest the fleet on the Saturday night headed across for Fire Island.

It is known that every one of that fleet that sailed out of Hampden Roads except the Morse has reached port, and that no other schooner that could have been anywhere near that locality at the time of the collision has been lost. The schooner Charles H. Morse sunk the Oregon and was swept under water and out of sight by the swift-running steamer. On board the Morse were nine men, all of whom were Americans. Of these the names of five are known as follows: A. E. Manson, Jr., A. P. Wildes, Ed McMahan, Mr. Holland and Mr. Blaisdell. There were in addition four men before the mast, all of whom lived in Maine. The Morse was fitted with the best of lights and all modern appliances for securing her safety and that of her crew.

the next time it appeared, and after a hard pull landed the vemomous thing at her feet. It appears that the extremity of the snake had grown into a portion of the body, and in extracting the rentile a blood vessel was broken and the young man bled to death.

TOO MUCH MARRIED.

the Matrimonial Line. NEWPORT, April 16 .- James C. Anderson an art decorater and painter, belongs to a good English family, as does also Mrs. Sutherland who resides at No. 119 West Thirtywas Miss Annie Cockburne and married She left him on account of brutal treatment, She married Alexander Sutherland in Sun-

Some years since Anderson came to Newport and married into a respectable family, claiming in a recent divorce case that he had learned that his first wife was dead. His treatment of wife number two was so brutal that she was compelled to leave him also. At the session of the Supreme Court here, last month, Anderson brought a suit of divorce against his wife, No. 1, claiming, in justification of is second marriage, that she had deserted

THE OLD SIXTH REGIMENT.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Their

outbreak of the civil war, and the occasion has been seized upon to celebrate the de-

CAPTURED IN CANADA.

Across the Border.

MONTREAL, April 14. - About a year ago a young man named Herbert B. Preston, hailopened a private banking house and real otes at a still larger margin. He also did a large real estate loan business, placing his applications through Boston and New York agencies. These mortgage notes and

Tremendous Boiler Explosion in Brattleboro-Narrow Escapes Made. BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 14.-An. eigh-J. A. Church's sash and blind factory, on Flat street, exploded yesterday afternoon, completely demolishing the brick boiler house, bricks from which were hurled

A Boat Swept Into the Swift Current of

the Connecticut and Capsized.

HARTFORD, April 18.—Michael McCourt,
aged 28, and Michael Melia, fireman and aged 28, and Michael Melia, fireman and night-porter, respectively, at the Allyn House, and Miss Nellie Healy, chambermaid at the same hotel, went rowing in the Connecticut river this afternoon. The boat was carried out into the current, but by hard pulling it was rowed to a barge. It was swent into the current again and capsized. None of the party could swim, but Melia rose near the barge and caught the rudder chain. He shouted for assistance and was rescued. The other two were carried down the stream. Their bodies have not been recovered.

CREAM OF CONGRESS

Investigating the Southwestern Railroad Troubles.

Open Executive Sessions Desired by Many Members of the Senate.

Anderson at Newcastle-on-Tyne in England. The Canadian Government and American Fishermen.

Monday .- Mr. Morrison, in the House,

only question between us and Canada was whether our fishing vessels were to be per-mitted to buy bait and ice in Canadian

ports. They Had That Right.

York agencies. These mortgage notes and abstracts he made up himself, forging names of parties who never owned the land described therein. He succeeded in turning out about \$15.000 of this paper and collecting in nearly all of the money which he had out in short-time loans and disappeared. He was traced to this city by Deputy Sheriff Dan Lesher of Sac county, low, who after waiting around here for some days located his man and arrested him last night. Preston at once confessed his crime and consented to return with the officers to Nebraska. Accordingly they left this morning via Detroit and Chicago.

They Had That Right.

The secretary of state had assumed the position he (Mr. Frye) had been hoping he would, that taken in a recent despatch to a Portland firm. Mr. Evarts said the British ministry seemed to have taken it into its head that the expiration of the late treaty would prove an "uniforeseen" and an "abrust" termination which would be "a surprise" to our fishermen. The question of an ad interin arrangement was made be position he (Mr. Frye) had been hoping he would, that taken in a recent despatch to a vould, that taken in a recent despatch The secretary of state had assumed the Portland firm. Mr. Evarts said the British ministry seemed to have taken it into its head that the expiration of the late treaty would prove an "unforeseen" and an "abrupt" termination which would be "a surprise" to our fishermen. The question of an ad interim arrangement was made by that government therefore with a benevolent aspect. In this the British minister and government were not circumspect. As early as March, 1883, we had given notice that we would terminate the treaty when we did terminate it. A cursory examination of the subject showed the overwhelming superiority of advantage to Great Britain from our markets above the fishery advantages coming to us under the treaty of Washington. The matter of buying ice and bait, Mr. Evarts said, rested wholly on a commercial basis—on general trade rights. We did not need to look to any treaty bearing on the fisheries for our right to buy ice or bait in a Canadian port. There was no support, however, for the proclamation or warning issued by the Canadian minister of marine. It was in fact a precluding of all foreign vessels whatever from access to Canadian ports for purposes of trade. Mr. Fry's resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 10. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to settle the fishery question.

The House discussed the Hard-Romeis contested election case all day, but came to no vote on the subject.

Wednesday.—Under urgent pressure from President Cieveland, Senator Jackson of Tennessee was to be informed of the fact "Officially" by the Senate, Mr. Butler of South Carolina made a long speech in favor of Open Executive Sessions.

Open Executive Sessions, and Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia submitted as a substitute for the pending resclution a resolution providing "that all mat-

open session."

The Senate then took up the bill "for the The Senate then took up the bill for the relief of soldiers honorably discharged after six months' service, who are disabled and dependent upon their own labor, and of dependent parents of soldiers who died in the service, or from disabilities contracted therein." The bill would add to the pension liabilities \$25.000,000.

Mr. Biair of New Hampshire supported the bill

Mr. Biair of New Hampshire supported the bill.

Mr. Van Wyck submitted an amendment that no such pension should be less than \$8 per month. The matter went over and the interstate commerce bill was taken up. Mr. Cullom of Illinois, speaking in support of the bill. Mr. Palmer of Michigan, said he would vote for the bill, not because he thought it at all the best, but because it looked in the right direction. Mr. Falmer said that three-sevenths of the railroad capitalization of the United States was water, and the masters of Wall street had realized vast fortunes in hard cash out of this water. After executive session, in which a lively de atetook place about open sessions, the Senate adjourned at 5.20 p. m.

these are the and enter as annual the shires by. The Senate discussed the solutions for open sessions, and Mr. Logan k the floor in advocacy of his own thods. He favored his own proposition ause it was broadly for open session all matters of nominations and firmations. Secrecy was not in according the spirit of the Constitution. It med to bring great joy to some senate to see the galleries cleared and the ple turned out, as if some great mysterithing, like turning sticks into snakes, was the done in executive session. The whole my was an absolute farce, Mr. Riddle.

Then Rose Eiddleberger and objected to anything being discussed

the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills. At the evening session forty-five pension bills were passed.

SATURDAY,—In the House the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the arsenal and naval asylum grounds in Philadelphia was passed. In the morning hour the bill reported by the committee on ways and means to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories, and for drawbacks on imported articles used in manufacturing export tobacco, was passed without amendment. Mr. Forney of Alabama called up the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of rivers in Alabama, and urged its immediate passage. Mr. Hiscock of New York and Mr. Nelson of Minnesota favored an amendment making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers from the late cyclone in Minnesota. Mr. Oates of Alabama opposed the bill. It was unconstitutional, and, besides, the rivers were now within their banks, and the levees that had been destroyed would make work plentiful. When the committee rose a number of bills for public buildings were passed. The House adjourned at 4, and the week's legislation was at an end.

Cleveland's Letter to Jackson.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is the text of President Cleveland's letter to Senator Jackson, written on Sunday last, in reference to the appointment to the judge-ship vacated by Judge Baxter's death: sights at Progreso and outless the factory, which has recently each built at Herrinz Gove. This factory could be a strateful of the committee that investigated the following country and sold single clean bed in the male department. The committee says: "We did not find a single clean bed in the male department. The committee says: "We did not find a single clean bed in the male department. The protect of the manual attracked him. He will consider the institution. In the insane department is entirely unsuitable for the institution. In the insane department is entirely may be attached to make there were eleven patients. The building used for the institution. In the insane department is entirely may be attached to make the respectively of the manual attacked him. He will consider the manual attacked him. He will consider

occupying just one hour, and at the conclusion of his remarks received long and continuous applause from the Democratic side of the House.

The vote was first taken on the resolution of the minority declaring that Romeis was not entitled to the seat. It was defeated—Yeas, 105; nays, 168. The majority resolutions, confirming Mr. Romeis' right to the seat, were agreed to without division. There was then a contest for precedence over the

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

Mr. Gladstone's Schemes to Pacify Ireland.

The Home Rule Bill Discussed and the Purchase Scheme Introduced.

Bismarck's Submission to the Vatican-Other Topics.

The leading events of interest during the week have been the discussion on the home rule bill, the opposition it has developed. duction of the supplementary bill for buying out the Irish landlords. As it appears from ject, there is considerable uncertainty as to have been all the way from extra jubilant The debate on the measure continued

sion for the week occurred on Wednesday Sir William Vernon Harcourt, appeared for the first time in the character of an Irish first appearance in that line, the actor did that his speech seemed to have lost all idea

m America."

Mr. George J. Goschen, the leader of the "Whig" opposition to Mr. Gladstone, next to the Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. Harcourt's speech, characterized the address of that gentleman as a melancholy revelation of the

Michael Hicks-Beach, the leader of

To Divide the Empire.

There was nothing, he said, in the state of the relations of England to Ireland that warranted the change proposed, nor was there to be found anywhere in the country a vestige of popular opinion in its favor. Mr. Gladstone then took up the debata in answer to the many opponents of the bill. He took up the several points; denied that Friday for the relief of the McMinville & Manchester Railroad Company of Tennessee. But the discussion was continued today with unabated vigor, and some degree of heat was evolved by the conflicting speeches of the debaters pro and con, Mr. Houck of Tennessee being worked up to the point of asserting that a statement made by Mr. Johnston of Indiana was untrue. But any excitement which might have been aroused by this remark was

Turned Into Laughter
by the benignant manner in which Mr. Johnston (who is a large man) declined to have any personal conflict with Mr. Houck, on account of the size of that gentleman. The House at 4.40 took a recess until 7.30, the evening session forty-five pension bills. At the evening session forty-five pension bills were passed.

SATURDAY.—In the House the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the arsenal and naval asylum grounds in Philadelphia was passed. In the morning hour the bill reported by the committee on warys and means to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories.

The Loyal Orange institution of England

limits.

The Loyal Orange institution of England declares that the success of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures will dissolve the compact existing between the crown and the beople of the realm. They therefore summon all their brethren to remember the special solemn obligations they are under to defend the Protestant succession, and call upon them to make all necessary preparations to prove their

Loyalty to Orange Principles. The majority of the Liberal and Radical

old a great public meeting in St. James' Hall on the 21st, to support Mr. Gladstone in his frish policy. Mr. Henry Labouchere will preside. Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh will address the meeton the day following this great debate a

designed to protest against Mr. Gladstone's scheme, took place in Her Majesty's Theatre. The Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill were the principal speakers. Letters were read from the Earl of Derby and Duke of Armill deponyeing any measure which can.

were the principal speakers. Letters were read from the Earl of Derby and Duke of Arsyll denouncing any measure which centemplated the loosening of the bonds which hold Ireland as an integral part of the empire. The meeting was the first step in a national movement looking to agitation against home rule. On the other hand, the Liberals are organizing a popular campaign during the Easter recess.

On Friday Mr. Gladstone introduced his scheene for the purchase of the land from the Irish landlords. His speech, which occupied two hours and fifteen minutes, covered the ground of the financial remedy for Irish discontent. The text of the bill will be found elsewhere. Mr. Chamberlain stated again his reasons for with rawing from the cabinet. Mr. Davitt thinks the bill is for the benefit of Irish absentee landlords; and there is a pleasing variety of opinions. Generally speaking, the Pannellites do not favor it, put swallow the bitter pill of compensating the landlords for the sake of the sweet dose of home rule which comes with it. Motion granting leave to introduce was passed, and the second reading fixed for May 13.

The French in Senegal are baving a hard time with the rebels. Small garrisons are set upon by the natives. At Bekel the garrison succeeded in beating off a large force. The Sultan of Turkey is in a towering rage at the discovery of a conspiracy among a number of fanatical Ulemas, or Mahometan priests, to foment an uprising against the Christians in the Balkan territory. The conspirators have been in the habit of holding their conferences at the

rious sufferer to the extent of losing his THE WAITE HOUSE BRIDE

A Political "Straw," as showing the way the popular wind blows is seen in the election for Ipswich, occa-sioned by the unseating of Mr. Jesse Collings for corrupt practices. Two seats in this Radical constituency were vacated, and were both won by Conservatives, the figures being nearly reversed from the previous election.

previous election.

It is reliably stated that the scheme of Prince Bismarck to regulate the tax and bounty on sugar will be submitted to the Reichstag after the Easter holidays. Holland has joined Germany and Switzerland in the proposed Rhine salmon fishery convention.

in the proposed Rhine salmon fishery convention.

The Earl of Shaftesbury committed suicide last week. He had succeeded to the peerage on the death of his celebrated father last October. His health of late had been very much impaired, and his continued ailment induced mental depression. He was about 55 years of age, having been been born in 1831. The unfortunate peer served in the royal navy for some years, but never seemed to have much ambition for a political career. He was credited with many of the good qualities of his father, and at the time of his succession it was believed that he would worthily carry the honors of the house. The title now descends to his sou, Lord Ashley, who was born in 1869, and is yet in his minority. 1869, and is yet in his minority

The Wreck of the Oregon inquiry continues at Liverpool. The aim of at the time of the collision, or what negligence, if any, was attached to the door of the water-tight compartment being open at

be carried on according to the receipts from traffic, as was done in the matter of deeping the Suez canal.

The Helgian Government has appointed a commission to inquire into

report upon the economic situation of the

Legislature may pass.

The Land Bill.

It was the intention of the government that the land act should become operative simultaneously with the home rule measother. The Irish legislature would be empowered to appoint a commission duly authorized to deal with all matters relating to landed estates, and be empowered to mediate between vendor and purchaser. By the conditions of the measures purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 sterling, already authorized, for which 3 per cent, stock would be issued at its par value. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the trea ury, be committed for stock of lower denominations. If, however, it was found inexpedient to issue the proposed stock forthwith, scrip of equal value goald be issued. The act in its provisions was confined exclusively to the agricultural districts and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods. The authority of the state, acting between peasant and landlord, would purchase the land and put the peasant in possession as an absolute proprietor, subject only to the tent charge until the other. The Irish legislature would be em-

has withdrawn his resignation and will start for the frontier immediately. It is stated tonight that the troops garrisoning against the Christians in the Baikan territory. The conspirators have been in the
habit of holding their conferences at the
house of Dervisch Pasha, whose precise relation to the plot is not yet known. The
Ulemas being of the Mussulman hierarchy,
it will be difficult to punish them, but Dervisch Pasha will probably be made a vica-

Little Doubt That the President Will Marry.

Miss Folsom's School-Girl Days and Her

Stately, Classic Beauty.

Some Time in June.

garded as a certainty. All his friends agree

or ten days, if he had not fully made up his

A Quiet Ceremony to be Performed

| New York World.] Washington, April 17 .- President Cleve

mind on the subject. He has kept the se

laws affecting peace or war, the army or laws affecting peace or war, the army or navy, the milita or volunteers, or the defence of the realm; and from taking any action concerning the foreign the power of the Irish government to deal with are dignities, itles and honors, prizes and booties of war, offences agrainst the law of nations, treason and allenage, naturalization, copyright, patents, majis, telegraphs, coinage and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Ireland from doing anything to establish or endow any religion, or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious belief, and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties. The Queen is given the same prerogative to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish legislature as sike has with respect to the Imperial Parliament.

To her majesty, also, is reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, magazines and dook yards. The Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the consolidated fund to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish land purporniate revenues without the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature as she has a without the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature as she has a the Irish Legislature as proportiate revenues without the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature and the law of the school, "the other beam Miss Catherine Willard of Illinois, who was ner nitimate friend, though not a fellow-senior, and she is now in Germany cultivating her voice.

Her student life has been marked by serious season to such bills as the Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the consolidated fund to defray the expense of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish and purporniate revenues without the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature is proportiate revenue

riousness and deep religious feeling. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo. She was deeply loved by her teachers, more for her solidity of character and amiavility of disposition than for exceptionally brilliant intellectual traits, though her average of scholarship was good

though her average of scholarship was good.

BUFFALO, April 17.—The talk here about President Clevelaud's engagement to Miss Frankie Folsom keeps up, and it is generalally thought to be true that the wedding will take place in June as the World stated. Dr. Gregg, father of Ida Gregg, Miss Folsom's most intimate friend, said today that the family was compelled most reluctantly to admit the truth of the engagement. They have been shocked at the announcement and cannot account for its being given publicity, as it is thought Miss Frankie wrote in the strictest confidence to her friend Mrs. Worthington, formerly Miss Townsend, of Troy. The best man undoubtedly will be Wilson S. Bissell, the President's old law partner. He was in conference with the President two weeks ago in Washington, when it is thought the matter was arranged.

Narrow Escape of Workmen from a

Falling Derrick-Work of an Un-

woods. The authority of the state, acting between peasant and landlord, would purchase the land and put the peasant in possession as an absolute proprietor, subject only to the rent charge, until the linal payment of the purchase money had been made. It was not the line tention of the state to force small or ouplers the payment of the purchase money where the rate was not fixed at head to be sold, the indicial vote of rental for a fixed period of the land to be sold, the indicial vote of rental established in 1845 to be the standard. In cases where the rate was not fixed at that time, the indicial vote of rental established in 1845 to be the standard. In cases where the rate was not fixed at that time, the outhing is similar basis. The normal limit of time fixed upon for the completion of purchase would be twenty years would be reministive. Applications for purchase would be atwenty-two years would be never in 1848 and 1820,000,000 in 1880.

By appointing a receiver-general for rents, armed with sufficient authority, without coming into immediate contact with the new proprietory, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exelvation of the derrick to fail. The workmen, engaged in clearing the site for the new court-house on Pemberton square, had a very narrow escape this morn-day and a very narrow escape this morn-day the side of the land to be sold, the indicial or seriously intuined to the indicial or seriously intuined to the standard. In cases where the rate was not fixed a that time, the rent was not fixed the time fixed upon for the completion of purchase would be revent to a seriously the standard. In cases wenty two years would be nevent as a single some sould determine the changes on a similar basis. The normal limit of the derrick they which the stones on a seriously intuined to the standard. In cases where the value of the standard in cases wenty the seriously intuined the standard in cases wenty the seriously intuined to the standard in cases wenty to the s

Married in Spite of the Old Man's Cun. CHILE, O., April 14.—Frank Allen and Mattie McCarthy eloped from Peudleton county. Ky. They were chased by the cirl's father to this place, where, after securing a minister, they were married today in a skiff in the river, while the old man stood on the bank with a shot-gun.

AROUND THE FARM.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Planting Trees-The Apple Tree-Protection Against the Borer-Setting Trees in Spring-A Good Grafting Wax.

April is a good planting month. There is

not much art in planting trees, though it is often much of a mystery. Not to let the roots dry for an instant between taking up lanting, everybody knows, but everybody don't do it: in fact, everybody dehimself. We have seen this distin-ed individual leave the tops of trees exposed to the sun, with a mat or straw thrown over the roots, and think all was right-or heel in for a day or two by just throwing a little dirt over the roots. This is a little good; but everybody's fault is that although this may be ten minutes of good, he expects to get ten hours', or even ten days' value out of it, and thus he suf-fers more than if he had done nothing; because he forgets that the branches evaporate moisture from the roots in a dry wind rate moisture from the roots in a dry wind, and the juices go from the roots through the branches, very nearly as well as directly to the air from the roots themselves. So with heeling in. The soil is thrown in lightly, or at most just "kicked" down. "It is only temporary," very few of the roots seeme in contact with the soil. They can deep in your moisture to supply the is only temporary, 'very few of the roots come in contact with the soil. They can draw in no moisture to supply the waste of evaporation, and thus they stay day after day—everybody satisfied because he sees the roots covered; really worse than if they had been exposed. We have no doubt that more trees are lost from imperiect heeling in than from any other cause whatever. Of course, if the tops be covered as well as the roots, there is less waste of moisture and more chance of success. We approve of thick planting. Trees grow faster for one another's company, and a place well filled at once saves many years of time to see them grow. Those not wanted after the place has grown some can be transplanted to other parts of the ground. Where thick planting is to be adopted, of course care must be taken in locating those permanently to remain. But the trouble usually is, that a thickly planted place is rarely thinned. People hate to see a tree cut down. In the public squares of Philadelphia the trees are crowding each other till the whole square looks like a crow's nest. Grass will not grow, first, because of the shade; secondly, because of the poverty of the soil; and thirdly, because of the drought from so many tree roots; and, though the city of Philadelphia appropriates \$25,000 a year to improve the squares, one each year in succession, it would be as much as the commissioner's place is worth to cut down a tree. And this is an example of what is often seen. The only remedy is to educate the public to plant thickly at first, but to thin every few years till they are of judicious width apart.—[Gardeners' Magazine. In planting dwarf pears, ti s very important to have them on a spot that has a moist. cious width apart.—[Gardeners' Magazine.
In planting dwarf pears, it is very important to have them on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either naturally, or made so by subsoil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry, gravelly subsoil should have a circle dug out two feet deep, and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well-enriched soil. It the dwarf pear does not grow freely, it is a sign that something is wrong, it should at once be severely pruned. So as It should at once be severely pruned, to aid in producing a vigorous growth.

How to Grow Strawberries

round, not earlier than the middle of May, giving the ground two thorough workings before plants are set. If land is not very rich, manure well the year previous to planting, break and harrow the ground as early as it is in good condition, then let alone until middle or last of May, then cultivate and harrow again. Mark off in rows about four feet apart with a small rope by stretching it tight on the ground and pressing it into the surface with a hee, remove the line and a pretty little mark will guide you; set plants about afteen inches apart in the rows, just as deep as they grow, pressing the soil very firmly about the roots. If plants are in good condition, and this work is well done, you need not lose more than one in fitty. Cultivate well till frost, when rows ought to be finely matted and from twelve to eighteen inches wide. After the ground freezes, cover lightly with straw. Plants will come through in the spring and the berries will have a clean place to lay. I never remove the straw nor cultivate that patch any more, picking one fine crop the second spring and a smaller one the third spring. after which I plough all under. I advise this plan because I have found that it is less trouble to plant three new rows and keep clean than to clean and keep so one old row. Hence, plant a few new rows every spring. Three good rows fifty feet long ought to make enough berries for an ordinary family, and who can't spare that much land, or do that much work for such a luxury? The best well known varieties are chean, so get good, pure plants planting, break and harrow the ground as

Some talk about too rich soil. We never saw the soil too rich for the apple. Where any trouble arises in apple culture, it will be safe to attribute it to other causes than rich soil. Kitchen ashes, in which table refuse is thrown, is an excellent top-dressing for apples. We like top-dressing better than any other system of manuring apple trees. Even nice ditch scrapings are good to top-dress with where nothing else offers. Apple trees are often starved in other ways than by neglect to manure. The apple borer leads to starvation oftener than poor soil. The supply of food is cut off by every move the borer makes. They work at the surface of the ground. Look for them now. If you have no time, set the boys and girls to work. Say they shall have no apples for Christmas or birth-day presents if they do not. However, get the borers out somehow, if even by wire and jack-knife. If not soon done they will soon get out themselves, and give you more trouble in the furure. After they have left, whether by your invitation or otherwise, other causes than rich soil. Kitchen ashes jack-knife. If not soon done they will soon get out themselves, and give you more trouble in the fu'ure. After they have left, whether by your invitation or otherwise, keep them out; even though you have to lock the door after the horse is stolen. Paper put on in May, and then gas-tarred, will keep them out—some say it will not, but it will; there is no doubt about it. One papering will last three years. The weakening of the tree by the borer is why the fruit drops off in so many cases, and is small and scrubby in others. With these cases attended to there will be little left to worry one but the codling moth. It should, however, be remembered that the larve of the borer live several years in the tree. At the borer live several years in the tree. At the end of the season take the paper off and look for exuding "sawdust." After getting out the borer cover again. It is be-cause a few, missed at first, do their work afterwards und sturbed, that the tar plan

left without dragging down, because this latter operation would level the surface and of frest. There is another reason for not | How to Take Care of the Young Lambs evelling down excepting as this work is done by frost. Almost all our cultivated lands are much too wet during winter and spring. The frost pulverizes the soil deeply, out even where water does not lie on the have lambs come before April or early May surface, the soil a few inches below is completely saturated, and runs together as soon they die is much less at that time than in

Spring Management of Bees.

(Written Especially for The American Eural

Home by G. H. Ashby.)

From the middle of March to the middle of May is the most critical time for bees. Beginners, more especially, are apt to injure them by manipulating them too much. Probably ninety-nine colonies are killed by too much manipulation, where one is killed by too little. During these months broodrearing is going on to a greater or less extent, according to the weather and condition of the colony, they need all the warmth in the brood nest they can get. Every time a hive is opened the heat escapes, and it will take from two to ten hours to get up the usual heat again, according to the amount of disturbance and temperature outside. From this it will readily be seen that with even average good weather, more or less unsealed brood would perish, and thus delay the natural increase. At this time the old bees are dying fast, and unless sufficient young ones are taking their place they will not build up into a good working force in with even average good weather, more or less unsealed brood would perish, and thus delay the natural increase. At this time the old bees are dying fast, and unless sufficient young ones are taking their place they will not build up into a good working force in time for the honey haryest. The latter part of the day, after tyour bees have had a good flight, after they get back on the combs and are all quiet, clean off the bottom boards nicely, which will aid them immensely in cleaning house, which is their first ousiness in the spring, after having a flight and voiding their long accumulated forces. You can find out, by quietly lifting the hive (by its weight), as to the probable amount of stores, and mark those that are doubtful. The warmest part of the first mild day open those marked and make sure of their condition. Give a few puffs of smoke in the entrance (a very little will cause them to fill with honey) and wait for them to fill two or three minutes. Next, quietly lift the corner of the cloth or honey board, and puff a little smoke upon the top of the frames, which will drive the bees down, so you can see at a glance the true

not to reheel them at once by packing solidly among all the roots finely pulverized and moderately moist earth, as it often happens that in the hurry of late autumn work cavilles are left among the roots. If left remaining until setting-out time these cavilles will cause the roots to dry and be badly ready to receive them there need be no remain should be deep and in a fine mellow condition, and the holes especially should be filled with well pulverized earth. It is, of course, best to set them out as early as the work can be done well, but trees already dug up and properly heeled in may remain for two or three weeks it necessary without much detriment, even after the buds have partly swelled, as there is no further mutilation of the roots, which are more lifted out and for second dry. It is very important, however, that the work be well done by spreading out all the fine roots and filling in among them the best finely pulverized earth.

A Cood Receipt for Grafting-Wax.

Take and melt together

1 pound tallow,
2 pounds besswax,
3 pounds rosin.

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Hour Northern climate winter does much to aid the farmer in fitting the soil for seeding. Alternate freezing and thawing pulverized earth.

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SHEEP RAISING.

-Cure for Foot Kot. It may be a little late for the flocks in the

lower parts of the Middle States, but as a rule few sheep breeders living north of 41° but even where waier does not lie on the surface, the soil a few inches below is completely saturated, and runs together as soon as foot ship in the property of the property

ifity feet long ought to make enough eight follows after and turns up three, ries for an ordinary family, and who can't spare that much land, or do that much work for such a luxury? The best well known varieties are cheap, so get good, pure plants from some reliable narty-send to head quarters, don't buy of travelling tree agents. I have tried more than twenty varieties of strawberries and am still looking for better ones, but at least four kinds have peroved a fine success—Crescent, first, because it produces more fine fruit for a given amount of labor than any other, but it is imperfect biossoms, and must have one of my three next best call of which have perfect biossoms, and must have one of my three next best call of which have perfect biossoms planted in a parallel row, viz.: Captain Jack, Cumberland, Sharpless.

Strawberry beds are very frequently made at this season, and, though they will not bear fruit the same year are much better crop in the corresponding to the correspon

In case of a severe storm the ewes and

Cure for Foot Rot. My method of treatment is, first, to make a rack to hold your sheep, something simi lar to the old-fashioned sawhorse used fo sawing wood, only large enough so tha after putting some boards in it will be large enough to lay a sheep in it on his back. enough to lay a sheep in it on his back. Then lay a strap on one side near the middle so it will pass over the sheen's body just back of the front legs, then with a hook or some other device on the end of the strap you have something that will hold a sheep much easier and better than a man can possibly do it. Then steep or thoroughly dissolve blue vitriol in soft water, put it in a bottle, have a quill in the cork like a peppersauce bottle. Pare off all loose hoof and clean out as far as possible all decayed matter from all sore feet, and apply the vitriol to every foot in the flock, sore or not. Keep your pens dry and well littered. By going ever your flocks twice a week on the start; as the disease abates, once a week will do

a large portion of her next crop of silk at home for hose, mittens and crocheted under garments. The whole co oons which she is sorts out as too soft for market, she boils as above, and spins without carding on the little wheel, as easily and as fast as if it is were flax, making a prettier yarn than the other way. She thinks pierced cocoons might be spun in this manner, but did not think to try. Now, as some persons who can spin are to be found in almost every township, and young people learn to spin for diversion, what is to prevent farmers' wives. It is most in the spen in

worth of eggs, and a book which costs 25 cents.

If one intends to raise quite a crop, it is better to have a few lath, some tacks and twine, and a few strips of old mosquito netting. The worms can be kept in almost any room which can be warmed from a stove on cold rainy days. It is not even needful to have glass in the windows. Many ladies keep them in a carpeted room. Some persons like to have a few for a study in natural history for their children or scholars, and for this a few box covers in any room will furnish all the space needed, and they will remain where placed until ready to spin. The whole crop, from hatching to spinning, is completed in four or five weeks, and, after saving what eggs are wanted for next summer, the work is done until the next June or last of May. Eggs should be bought as early in spring as possible. May 15 is rather too late toget them, though some risk them by mail as late as that or later. A beginner should never buy more than 20,000 eggs the first year. It is my intention to contribute several articles upon silk raising. Any one who writes me for information will please enclose stamp for reply.—(Correspondence Indiana Farmer.

it is covered and weighted without delay. He advocates several small silos in groups, rather than one large silo, where a great quantity of ensilage is required, each silo to be about ten feet long by six or seven feet wide and fifteen or twenty feet deep. He favors concrete silos as being both cheap and practicable.

Corn ensilage, grown and put into silos by Mr. Smith, cost on an average seventy-seven cents per ton, and he estimated that he raised enough on one acre to feed two steers twelve mouths with all the green food required.

uous culture, especially deep culture, during the latter part of the season, may cost much more than it is worth to the growing crop.—[Professor G. E. Morrow.

Earley.

Barley is both a winter and spring grain, and can be easily changed from one to the other. There are several varieties, but all originating probably from the same source. The most prominent, however, are the two-rowed and six-rowed, which are subdivided into subvarieties, as Hudson's Bay years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Food Constituents. The constituents of food that are assimilated by animals are flesh or muscle formers, and fat and heat formers; these comprise the two principal classes, and are und in different substances in different proportions. Professor Caldwell of Cornell University gives the following table, which

will be a convenient means of determining

the substances that are being fed to animals:

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	FOOD.	Making Elements	Elements
tf	Clover hay	11.4	4:
f	Timothy		4
8	Timothy and redtop	7.5	46
0	Low meadow hay	7.7	4
İ	Hungarian hay	6.6	4
7	Salt-marsh hay	5.9	4.
ti	Corn fodder (held corn)	4.3	3
i	Buckwheat straw	3.9	34
١,	Oat straw	3.4	39
,	Prostnaw	20	3
1	Wheat straw	3.1	3:
t	Cow-pea vines	15.7	4
y t	Potatoes	2.0	
	Mangolds	1.1	1
е	Sugar beets	1.0	1
-	Sugar beets	1.3	1
	Carnote	1 21	
	Turnips	1.0	
	ParsnipsCottonseed-cake meal	1.6	
_	Cottonseed-cake meal	42.5	3
8	Linseed-cake meal	34.5	4
-	Linseød-cake meal, new process	33.5	4
rt	By the above it appears that vines possess greater fat-produ	cing p	

By the above it appears to ducing properties possess greater fat-producing properties than any other kind of food named, a fact that the farmers of the Northern section should understand if the cow-pea can be grown in this latitude. It is a vigorous grower on good soil, and will produce a large amount of food where it succeeds.—[Germantown Telegraph.]

We office that more depends on the feed. While much depends on the feed, and, of course, no animal can get along without it, the fact remains, that feed will not make a good cow out of a poor one. "Blood will tell," and breed is only one of the feed may in-

these columns and is emitted to all the conbeen better to have put the manure over a
larger surface, and enriched more ground.
The sweet potato crop is a great improver
of the soil, when liberally manured, and
every farmer ought to grow it largely for
this purpose alone. It is excellent food for
hogs, and would pay to raise for that also.
The white yarn, yellow bark, hayman and
red yam are the most problic sorts. The
red, Spanish and "shoe-string" (in allusion
to the vines) are excellent for eating, but
not so productive as the others. Make your
hothed the first week in April, and you
ought to have drawers to set by middle of
May. The patch should be set before 10th
of June.—Rural Messenger.

Harrowing Wheat.

A good many farmers have not the nerve
to harrow their wheat in the spring any
more than they have to run a harrow broadcast over the cornfield after the corn is upThis spring is a good time for those who are
timid on this point to gain some wisdom by
personal experience. If you have never
tried harrowing your wheat, try some of it
this spring and institute a comparison by
comparing results of one kind of treatment
with the other. With hardly an exception
in the whole line of agricultural products,
universal experience has proven that cultival on is essential to the best possible results. General analogy would be sufficient of
itself to suggest the beneficial results of
tillage applied to wheat, but the matter has
not been left to analogical inference. Many
experiments have been made by thoroughly
cultivating the crop, when so planted, as to
make 'it possible, and with wonderful results as to increase of product; but in addinot be quite general im many localities. The
best harrow for the purpose will probably
be a "smoothing" one, but any harrow not

lead to the most good should be allowed full
experiments have been made by thoroughly
cultivating the crop, when so planted, so
the probably and the most good should the far the corn
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experiments have been better to have a few lath, some tacks and twine, and a few strips of old mosquitto net ting. The worms can be kent in almost any room which can be warmed from a store on cold rainy days. It is not even needful to have glass in the windows. Many ladies keep them in a carpeted room. Some persons like to have a few for a study in natural history for their children or scholars, and for this a few box covers in any room will furnish all the space needed, and they will remain where placed unitready to spin. The whole crop, from hatching to spinning, is completed in four or five weeks, and, after saving what eggs are mainted for next summer, the work is done and they will remain where placed unitready to spin. The whole crop, from hatching to spinning, is completed in four or five weeks, and, after saving what eggs are mainted for next summer, the work is done and the proposed and they will remain as late as that or part of the next stame of

kernel extends across it; but this has disadvantages.

Do not plant exclusively of untried varieties. I have never found any one variety that justified the extravagant praise given year by year, to new, or claimed to be new, varieties, offered at high prices. Try them, but do not abandon the culture of well-tested kinds until the results of the new have been thoroughly tried in your own vicinity.

Usually it is wise to plant a few acres of ome decidedly early variety, even if this loes not yield so abundantly as larger and ater kinds. A gain of two weeks in comnecting to feed the new crop is frequently of great importance to the beef or pork pro-

face becomes warm before the deeper soil. Much of the cultivation for the crop can easily be done before it is planted; more before it appears above the surface. With a fairly loose soil, free from weeds, continuous culture, especially deep culture, during the latter part of the season, may cost much more than it is worth to the growing crop.—[Professor G. E. Morrow. es warm before the deeper soil.

into subvarieties, as Hudson's Bay, very early, and ripens in short seasons; the Chevalier, very superior; also Peruvian and Egyptian, etc. In Europe the six-rowed is preferred on account of hardiness and productiveness; the two-rowed is mostly raised in this country on account of its superior fulness and (supergoad) freedom. broductiveness; the two-rowed is mostly raised in this country on account of its superior fulness and (supposed) freedom from smut. To obtain the best results, it should be sown on very rich, well-drained, light land, such as some of our alluvial riversides are. Barny and manure should never be applied if the best results, it bunchy and increases fungi, and barley; should never follow wheat or rye. It does very well after a well manured, clean hoed crop (corn or potatoes), or if a good clover sod be turned down in the fall and the barley ploughed in shallow, so as not to turn up the sod; harrow and roll; when a few inches high, roll again, to settle the land and destroy insects. Sow about two and a half bushels to the acre; I tried light sowing, but found it waste of ground. At harvest time it should be watched very closely, as there is no grain which is more subject to loss from shattering than barley (often one-half), and again it will shrink if cut too-early, rout, bind and shock like wheat. In choosing to resed, it should be of a pale yellow color; if slightly shrivelled, all the better, as it shows thin skin; the husk of the thicks skinned barley is stiff, and will not cling to the shrunken kernel within. Change seed to restrain will get coarser every year. Very few men can judge by the grain, after haying been threshed, whether it is two-rowed or six-rowed, as there is no essential difference in appearance—as like as two eygs. It took some of my barley to several main bouses in Baltimore, but they could not point out any difference. I bought my seed for more followed had arrived here from Norfolk, Va., where he had raised it.

Effects of Food.

we often hear the femark made in conventions, that more depends on the feed than on the breed. While much depends on the feed, and, of course, no animal can get along without it, the fact remains, that feed will not make a good cow out of a poor one. "Blood will tell," and breed is only another name for blood. Feed may increase the flow of milk, and it may add to the richness by augmenting the total amount of solids; but it cannot materially amount of solids. sever down the search of the region of the plant and the performance of the region of the continue. Give a key print of the continue. Give a key print of the continue. Give a key print of the continue of th

creasing the flow. In short, feed can increase or diminish both the amount and proportion of solids or fluids, but cannot materially change the relative proportion of the total solids to each other.—[Live Stock Journal.

The question as to the value of clover as a fertilizer, when and how it is most valu-

able, etc., has had limited discussion in these columns and is entitled to all the consideration it is likely to receive.
Clover is a biennial plant, and to do the

The raising of geese is one of the most profitable branches of poulty raising, where any one has plenty of water and a good range of grass. A wooded pasture makes a by loosening up the soil. so as to give the roots a chance to penetrate the greatest possible distance. Then, too, the benefit from preserving moisture in the soil, by this loosening of the surface, may be great in case of a drought about the time the grain begins to fill. The packing process by the continual fall of rain for seven months makes the wheat field a prefty solid surface by the time the plant begins fairly to grow in the spring. In addition to the good it does the wheat, this harrowing also telever or grass seed. Where the fields are seeded down, harowing for this purpose alone more than pays for the trouble. It is fall ways best, if possible, to time the harrowing just before a rain, and the ground should be just right when it is done.—

[Journal of Agriculture.

Suggestions to Corn Crowers.

In selecting varieties, avoid extremes. I have never found a variety which was extraordinary in any one important point that was best for the main crop—whether that point was earliness, smoothness of cob, size of ear or habit of producing several ears on one, stalk. Remarkably early maturity I have never found associated with large size. Varieties with remarkably large ears I have always found late in maturing. We have listed a Yellow Dent variety in which the cob is so small that, in some cases, a kernel extends across it; but this has disadvantages.

Do not plant exclusively of untried varieties. I have never found any one variety when they are perfectly dry, when they are perfectly dry, when they may be put out with the goose in the provided by getting wet, If they see their down wet through they are perfectly dry, when they may be put out with the goose in product on the greatest in account of the main crop—whether that point was earliness, smoothness of cob, size of ear or habit of producing several ears on one, stalk. Remarkably early maturity I have never found associated with large size. Varieties with remarkably large ears I have always found late in maturing. We have listed a Yellow Dent variety in w good run for them. A pond can be easily made for them by the use of a plough and

Professor William Brown, who bas charge

of the Ontario Experimental Farm, and is an earnest advocate of an improvement of pastures, and who recommended their being put under the plough and cultivation for a little time and then sown down, recommends the following combination of seed for such purpose, which is for one acre of ground:

Meadow fescue

Taken together it makes thirty-six pounds Barley is both a winter and spring grain, and can be easily changed from one to the other. There are several varieties, but all originating probably from the same source.

Facts for Farmers Beans will yield more if planted in row both ways, two feet each way. Marrow Pe a dry season five are better than seven. Th Large Marrow, Marrow Pea, Blue Pod Med um, China White Medium, Early Manl so as to have them picked by professional bean-pickers. Let a farmer, or any of his help, try to pick beans, and he can pick a bushel in a day, but the bean-pickers pick two barrels each in a day. Twenty girls in a warehouse at Holly picked 1800 bushels in a week. A person who has not learned the trade might just as well try to pick up a pound of shot as quick as a type-setter as to pick beans with a professional. It is cheaper and quicker to use a machine to pull beans and a bean-seperator to thresh them, but you will get less dirt to pull by hand and tread them out with horses. A bean-puller costs \$40 to \$50, a horse-planter \$20 to \$25, without phosphate attachment; a hand-planter (the best tool used) costs \$2 50.

A farmer who is noted among his neigh-A farmer who is noted among his neighbors for his fine pigs, feeds the sows a mixture of two bushels of buckwheat and one of corn ground together, the meal being made into a slop. This food is given moderate quantities only, apportioned so as to keep the sow in a somewhat thin condition, and without making flesh or fat. Before farrowing the sow is lightly fed, and if it can be avoided no grain is given. In this way the sow farrows safely, and never feels inclined to molest the young pigs when they are dropped.

Select young trees rather than larger or

Select young trees rather than larger or older ones. All things equal, the young tree will make a healthier growth than the old one. Several experiment stations make no dis-

If the public will read carefully the following lists of books they will see that every work has Standard Value, and is combined with The Weekly Globe at the Lowest Price for it that has ever been published. In making this selection, only those books which are indispensable to Family Culture and the Home Library, and only editions which are printed in bold type and are bound in durable cloth covers, have been accepted. Each is worth several times more than our price, and cannot be bought elsewhere for the same

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The central figure is that of the Great Poet. He is seated on the right of a circular table, which is strewn with his books and writing materials. The artisan is in his workshop. To the extreme ieft stands the carved book-case. containing all the poet's own works, in their original manuscript, flanked by those of Irving, Milton, Shakesscript, fianked by those of Irving, Milton, Shakespeare, Scott, Byron and innumerable others. Hanging on the wall is a portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his classmate at Bowdoin. The Sage of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson, also adorns the wall. The chair was presented to him by the school children of Cambridge, and is made from the Spreading Chestnut which stood before the Old Blacksmith Shop. The reom itself has magh of historic interest in it; aside from being the workshop of our immortal poet, it was the room in which General George Washington made his headquarters directly after the battle of Bunker Hill, and in which he received his military visitors and staff officers, and from which he issued his orders.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE BOSTON, MASS

By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

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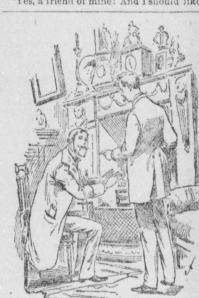
Such a lovely thing it was, that house on Ferneroft Hill, with its lawns and gardens and groves about it, you could never fancy byl coming near it. Such a lovely atmosphere of peace and beauty was there, such lovely women were sitting in their wicker chairs on the flagged space under the shadow of the lofty groun of interlacing elms, surrounded by the brilliant beds and great vases of flowers flaming in the sun beyond! For all the world such innocent ideal life it seemed, this life of theirs, in such a place, as that life ictured on the Watteau life anything but wolfish guilt and conspiracy masquerading under lamblike fleece with Dastoria gambols?

Yet, to say truth, there was never womand with less conspiracy and guilt about made with less conspiracy and guilt about their fishe was revered. Decembed And surely her pate value of the place at titlee before that ever acquainted with a retrainly she never reached of the place and states. That one floor they had certainly made with a retrainly she never reached the stately Laura, nor the pretty Rose, nor Julia, nor virginia, nor any of the rest of the sisters and sisters:h-law and lerbert came home in the afternoon from the hot and dusty city, show the course of the sisters and sisters:h-law and lerbert came home in the afternoon from the hot and dusty city, impatient winds, all the afternoon in thinking of coming back. Their own life was so quite that personal news of those whose names they beard in dull runnor far remote, or read of in the journals, gave a sort of enlarging acquaintance with them, and Mrs. Venning found herself encouraged till word of the great player's domestic meannesses, and of the great poet's sly love a flating lound.

on to gossip about any of her acquaintances that had the least piquancy or flavor. If they had known it was gossip, how borrified they would have been! As it was, they considered it only Flossy Venning's little talk. Today it was the story of the way General Tollifer abused his wife, and the way that woman held up her head, and called him "dear," and smiled at people, when everybody knew her arms were black and blue, and her spirits, oh, her spirits were black and blue, too! "Ah, how thankful I ought too! "Ah, how thankful I ought too!" thought Mrs. Louie, "that Francis is the perfect character he is!" And tomorrow it was the story of the way in which Maria Burns smuggled her diamonds through the post office. Would you believe it—pin after pin, with a diamond in the head of it, just pinned into a letter, the officials thinking nothing of so much value would be sent so carelessly? "And when you see Arletta at a cabinet reception, if you ever do see her. Rose—it's Rose's turn to go somewhere now, isn't it, since Laura went to Florida last year?—when you see her with a perfect choker of diamonds round her threat, you!" Il know how she came by



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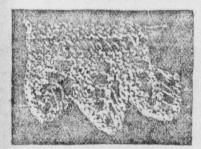




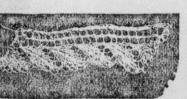
THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

In the continuous of the table in the continuous in the continuous in rought to rough the continuous in the continuous and the conti



Pearl Edge.





Plain tricotee.
Twentieth row—Narrow I on each side.
Twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third rows—Plain tricotee.
Twenty-fourth row—Widen I on each side.
Twenty-first, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh ows—Plain tricotee.
Twenty-righth row—Widen I on each side, and ne in the middle.
Twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-firstrows—Plain tricotee.
The Detroit Free Press.!
The Detroit Free Press.!

ft form the neck. FRONTS.—Make a chain of 48 stitches, and ork 40 rows of crochet tricates without widen-g or narrowing; this brings you to the arm-ole

Hirals at end of row; work back.
Forty-second row-Like forty-first row.
Forty-first row-Leave 1 stirch unraised.
Forty-fourth, forty-fith, forty-sixth and forty-seventh rows-Piath tricotee.
Forty-eighth row-10 D. C. for the neck, take

Then 2 chain, and turn.

Sixth row-One-half treble between the first and second trebles; 3 chain, 1 treble under the 2 chain, between the second and third trebles; 3 chain, 1 treble under the second and third trebles; 3 chain, 1 treble under each 2 chains. At the end of the scallop, 2 chain, shell, 9 chain, shell, 9 chain, shell, 2 chain, shell, 9 chain, shell, 3 chain, shell, 4 chain, 1 D. C. under two 9 chains, 4 chain, shell, 4 chain, 1 D. C. under two 9 chains, 4 chain, shell, 4 chain, 1 D. C. under two 9 chains, 4 chain, shell, 6 chain, turn.

Repeat from second row always. The first 3 rows complete one scallop. Continue repeating them until the lambrequin is long enough. In the second scallop after working the eighth row (or second-row of pattern) take the hook out of the chain just made before turning, put it through the first treble of the first scallop already made, catch the 1 chain again, draw it through, and then go on with the next row. At the end of the 10th row of lambrequin (or 4th pattern) after making the 2 chain t, turn, take out the hook, but it through the second treble of the 1st scallop, catch the 2 chain again, draw them through, and go on with the next row. This joins the 2d scallop to the 1st and makes a neat fuish.

The third scallop must be joined in the same way to the second, the fourth to the third, and so on, each scallop in the making being fastened in two points to the preceeding scallops.

through the first perpendicular stitch of the preceding row (not the edge stitch) and draw the wool through leaving the stitch thus made on the needle. Go to the end of row, thus drawing wool through each perpendicular stitch of the preceding row, and leaving all the stitches thus made on the needle. Repeat second and third rows alternately. End with third row.

The Smart Train Boy's Priority in Telegraphing from a Train.

This spates is recritised from "Woman Influence to the State of the St

Thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth rowaPlain tricotee.
Thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth rows-Plain tricotee.
Forty-first and forty-second rows-Leave on each side 4 perpendicular stitches unraised for the sample, now do 14 rows plain tricotee, then 10 rows for the shoulders, and narrow 3 stitches each side for the shoulder; the stitches that are left form the neck.

CHARLES F. BARKER EDITOR

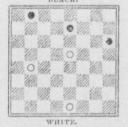
Champion of America. Boston, April 18, 1886. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 3 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass,

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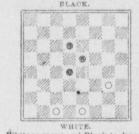
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Played between E. W. Spiller of Brooklyn. N. Y., and D. C. Calvert of New London,

Played between E. W. Spiller of Brooklyn. N. Y., and E. G. Gorton of New York City.

Came No. 739 "Single Corner." (Chicago Herald.)

"Edison may think he has this business of Club between Mr. B. F. Pinkham and Mr.

on which papers, magazines, etc., both foreign and American, relating to both games, can be found, and which affords those who do not see these papers a rare treat. The rooms are opened from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Mr. Wright's total scores with the players of Washington, D. C., stands:

Wins, Wish Wright... 24 Priv. Pedal... Wright... 1 McAllister Wright... 51 T. M. Redd... Wright... 2 Dr. Bancroft. Wright... 1 Burnham.... Wright... 3 Thorpe... Drawn... Drawn... Drawn ... Drawn ... Wright... 3 Thorpe..... Wright... 87 All others....

Totals..169

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interests of the game, and which contains the best checker matter. Price, \$I per year. Address charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. For other works on the game address checker editor of this department.

The department of the game and six draws. On assembling it was found that some of the Middlesbrough team had not arrived, therefore the number, eleven a side, was made up from "reserve" players. The following is the detailed score: Middlesbrough. South Bank

3 Leonard... 1 Murray... 4 Fowler ... 2 Wade... 2 Dr. Glen... Hard 2 Drawn. Salkeld ...

Mr. Dunne of Warrington recently per-

Character of the President. (Washington Letter in Indianapolis Journal.)
"Mr. Cleveland knows us all by name,"

Played between E. W. Spiller of Brooklyn,
N. Y., and D. C. Calvert of New London,
Conn. Spiller moves.

9.14 25.22 6.13 27.23 7.14
24.19 9.15 25.18 17.22 18.9
11.16 18.9 13.17 32.27 11.15
22.18 1.5 21.14 11.16 25.18
5.9 30.25 10.17 28.24 16.19
26.22 5.14 18.14 8.11 18.11
8.11 22.18 2.6 14.10 19.28
18.11 22.18 2.6 14.10 19.28
18.12 22.17 13.22 23.18 6.15 Drawh.
16.20 18.9 4.8 19.10

Game No. 739 "Single Corner."

JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

If the hoop on the wire while the train was running forty miles an hour. Down the hillside the letter glided with great rapidity and at the other end of the line message. Great scheme, wasn't it?"

"Yes; but how did you come to stop on it?"

"Yes; but how did you come to stop on it?"

"Yes; but how did you come to stop on it?"

Some Long Words.

Edit 12.16 19.15 9..5 5.33

The Detroit carpet word contest has found imitators in different parts of the country. In Philadelphia they are trying to find out the longest, word in use. The old gag "league," which is three miles, is worked off. One in comes along with a word of 353 letters. It is not in every-day use. and so is a been ruled out. Another gives the name of a town in Mexico containing fifty-five verse published during the Russian-Turce."

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and the Panerik.

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and the Panerik.

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and hold blankandarot.

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and hold blankandarot.

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and host of others can be seen at the new headquarters. Mr. C. F. Barker, the proprietor, does everything in his power to make his new place a first-class chess and control and the property of the court of the set of the control of the large of the court.

There was a Russian came over the sea, Just when the war was rowing hot, All and host of others can be seen at the new headquarters. Mr. C. F. Barker, the proprietor, does everything in his power to make his new place a first-class chess and the held for 120 years, it produced a first-class chess and the self-court of the service of his native courtry, his farm was confiscated, and he never which and the property of
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lectures under the title "MESSIANIC EXPEC- creature that happens to sit on the other Italy, Germany and Spain each paid from TATIONS," and seven on "Modern Juda- side of the scales, labelled success. The one to two millions. To such a system of 18M." (some of which have not appeared in picture has a dramatic seriousness in subsidies our government is not likely to these columns) are now ready in one vol- it that the public may well heed commit itself. But it does seem good busiume at \$1 50. WE WILL SEND THE It was the first dialogue in an American ness, as well as good policy, that our gov-WEEKLY GLOBE ONE YEAR AND "SCHIND- drama which will outlive Powderly and ernment should pay reasonable and fair LER'S LECTURES" FREE OF POSTAGE FOR GOULD. The stage is even bigger than \$2 00; OR. WE WILL SEND "SCHINDLER'S America, and unborn actors are to detering its mails, and at least that it should not LECTURES," POST-PAID, WITHOUT. THE mine the denouement. Possibly, after all. discriminate against American steamships GLOBE, FOR \$1 25. This offer is good for only sixty days.

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iant, labor, that has suddenly learned use its ponderous limbs and lative corruption. It is a harsh-throated Romeis of Ohio. demand for more equitable distribution on the part of those who produce all. It is an minous malediction upon those who through corrupt devices, legal and illegal. are enabled to reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not

In the person of Gould is typified the great wrecker and oppressor of men of high and low estate is a creature of our evidenced by the fact that he is not in jail. Every month THE GLOBE will offer a State of New York, he openly tes- 1856, and for the next five years was profor stock-watering, gambling, stealing milchinery, when needed by him, is not his it an impulse upward. servant. What man who does not sleep in One means proposed is better and more No literary papers in THE GLOBE for above the stupid boors of Russia can believe is treated as a party question. If it could be years have caused so wide an interest and that such things can forever go on? treated as a business question there cer-

by that lax public morality which allows more than the receipts from the postage on We are able to announce that ten of these sufficient almighty dollars to balance any matter carried. France paid even more. ments to warn the American people of the magnitude and seriousness of coming issues before it is too late. HENRY APPLETON.

merce is just at present considering a bill the railroads. It pays our domestic and of much importance to manufacturers and coastwise steamship service an averwholesale merchants. The measure was age of from forty to fifty cents a formulated by the Traders and Travellers' mile. Nobody regards these payments as State and Territory may, within the other reasonable and fair compensation. The States and Territories and within the Dis-result is profitable Star-routes which help trict of Columbia, solicit from dealers or open new territories-greatly aid raildise by sample, catalogue, card, price-list, country, -and a coastwise and domestic description, or other representation, with- marine which, in spite of the general rolled many Boston houses.

commercial travellers soliciting from deal- with reference to our foreign marine. Any work in any department of literature ers or merchants orders for sales of goods Thus, under a system of paving so much published in England or the United States and merchandise by sample, catalogue, for each letter, we payonly from three to card, price-list, description, or other repre- ten cents a mile for carrying our mails, subscribers to The GLOBE, and to those sentation. These laws are not uniform; in while at the same time we pay the who, at the time when ordering, subscribe many instances they discriminate against British Cunard and White Star lines what to THE GLODE, at less than publishers' non-residents and against the products of amounts to some thirty-eight cents a mile prices. We make this announcement at other sections of the country. In some in- for carrying our mails between the United the request of many readers. If there is stances the amount exacted is so excessive States and England. any book you wish to procure, write giving as to prohibit commercial transactions with

ment that the manufacturers and mer- thing like the same rates we pay our own torially recites the provisions of the penal chants who sign the petition transact an coasters for the same service of carrying annual business varying from \$250,000 to the mails, we are met by the cry of "sub-\$20,000,000 each, amounting in the aggre-sidies," and that a measure of justice its tongue as so many sweet morsels. There 000,000 per year. They employ about a measure of justice. It would be a Mr. Charles F. Barker, checker champion | 25,000 travelling agents, who likewise ap- measure in the interest of increasing our | well. of the United States, will hereafter con- peal for relief from the exactions imposed foreign trade. Commerce follows the flag. zibnte exclusively to The Weekly Globe. in the form of local taxation upon them in If, not by subsidy, but by reasonable pay As in the past, his column will be the most several of the Southern and Western States for mail service (and that it is reasonceliable of any 10 all checker players. We and Territories through which they pass in able 18 determined by the coastwise rates),

to lay, it should seem that our manufac- American interests. lers are entitled to relief.

the case the House of Representatives has decided that JACOB ROMEIS, the Repubsubscriber, subscribe at once; if your subtenth Ohio district, shall hold the seat. In once, and do not miss a single instalment of a total of 35,000 votes, Romeis received on the face of the returns a plurality of only 239 over FRANK H. HURD, the Democratic nominee. This slight lead was obtained only by the exercise of all the bulldozing All public life is representative. For pur- and repeating and corruption which a host

poses of public interest personalities stand of United States marshals, pension or little, beside the consideration of what agents and officeholders, were able to he who comes to the surface in the set in motion. It is probably no exagwhirling tide of passing events rep- geration to say that at least the number resents. Our American life is not ham- making up Romers' plurality was secured pered by birth, descent, or previous by the work of Pension Agent Dudley's condition of servitude. Whom the army alone, to say nothing of the labors of drag-net of circumstance may bring the United States marshals and the host of to the surface tomorrow and make a promi- repeaters run in from other States by the nent social figure we never know, but that Republican managers. Yet, with all these all our public figures are types and repre- facts to work upon, the Democratic House sentatives of some phase of our social life has decided to give Romeis the benefit of every doubt. He had a plurality on the Powderly and Gould are probably the face of the returns, and the House, rather most interesting and suggestive types that than commit a possible injustice, gave him

them would have ever been known outside | Contrast this action with that of the the circle of ordinary daily life but for what House when Republicans were in a mater's personal character-gentle, prudent make room for Republicans who were the voters of the districts whence they came. rue is it also that only a sweeping cyni- for Republican candidates from the Southcism fails to find any atoning qualities in ern States to put in a plea that they would Gould. On the lowest estimate it takes a have been elected had the votes cast for man of surpassing ability to over- them been counted. However absurd the reach this shrewd continent, and probably claim, the seats were forthcoming. Imbehind the wholesale denunciation that is agine a case at that time, where in a heaped upon him there lies hidden many a total vote of 35,000. the Demolatent virtue. Certain it is that beneath all cratic plurality had been but 239; and then the various grades of American cant there endeavor to conceive such a thing as granting the Democratic candidate the right to hold his seat! The party which hesitated not at counting out 8000 majority in the long accumulating momentum in the la- State of Louisiana in 1876, has never seen bor reform movement, that is of chief sig- the day when it would be troubled with the ificance. It is the figure of the disposition of 239 plurality in a congres sional district of Ohio.

Democracy alone is capable of counting ong inert brains in concentrated action. It close vote with fairness, or anything apis the rude protest of the neglected work- proaching to fairness. That the Democracy ing classes calling for a public verdict upon counts with not only fairness but generscandalous commercial gambling and legis- sity, is shown by its decision to seat

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN MARINE.

Party friction is of great value in holding

public legislators and administrators to a rigid scrutiny, but sometimes works harm in preventing unprejudiced discussion of important measures, so that these are too often settled on their relation to party inmost hateful abuses complained of. The terests rather than on their merits. The encouragement of American shipping is one of these cases. Each party is anxious institutions. That his career is legiti- to lay upon the other the blame for its dematized under our commercial usages is cline, and to deny to the other the credit of securing its revival. This decline in the Before a legislative committee of the American foreign carrying trade began in tified that in order to carry through portionately as great as it has been since one of his railroad schemes he needed the the war. In other words it has gone on them with his money, and that he could no rule-under free trade and protection. It more count the number of times his roads began in 1856 with the incoming of iron lated on the tracks. That Gould stands fully competed with her prior thereto in consideration for his going over. lions under false pretences, and many forced on by the civil war, during which no more of deserting to the enemy. Presiother crimes, which if committed for a loaf the rebel cruisers swept our shipping dent Cleveland looks after the stray of bread would consign a poor man to jail. from the seas, Since then it has contin- lambs. Those of regular habits may be is well understood; and yet the legal ned partly because our capitalists have machinery of this great land is impotent to found more lucrative investments for their restrain him-if indeed much of the ma- money. The question now is how to give

When Powderly met Gould at the lat- tainly could be no doubt of the result. compensation-as compensation-for carrymen like Gould are providential instruengaged in foreign commerce. That it does so discriminate there can be no doubt. For instance, it pays our Star-route service heavy rates to an extent greater than the revenue derived from the postal matter carried. It pays our railroad service at The congressional committee on com- rates which make that service profitable to Union and provides that residents of each subsidies or favoritism, but simply as merchants orders for goods and merchan- roads which develop the business of the out payment of any license or mercantile lament over the decline of American shiptax. Among the 5000 signers of the peti- ping, is three times as large as the tion urging the passage of the bill are en- English coastwise shipping and five times that of any other nation. In certain sections of the country license | On the contrary, an entirely differfees or mercantile taxes are imposed upon ent policy is pursued by our government

> Does it not seem unreasonable that the moment an honest effort is made

mercial travellers are in effect a restrictive ter commercial relations with American duty on imports, which States are forbidden ships, American carriers and traders and

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21,1886 turers, merchants and commercial travel- I have written the above as a draft from Governor DINGLEY's speech of March 30th on American shipping. It deserves the the best hater of Whiggery in all its form THE WAY THE DEMOCRATS DO IT. candid consideration of every citizen who that we have left." He adds that the Judge After a long and patient examination of feels an interest in the revival of the American foreign marine and commerce. It is a plea for fair play and fair treatment 'I am a Democrat,' and on that he would for those interests, and it should not pass make the fight." It is a little premature to unheeded. If fairly considered, I believe it be discussing the next Democratic candiwould go a great way towards a healthy date for Governor of this State, but one and patriotic public sentiment on the sub-JOHN D. LONG.

TREMBLING IN THE BALANCE.

The fate of Mr. GLADSTONE's bills is plainly trembling in the balance. Thomas New England, to THE SUNDAY GLOBE of the 18th, with a clearness which helps crisis with something like accuracy. Mr. all kinds. O'Connor puts down the number of Liberal deserters from GLADSTONE'S standard at ninety-seven. This is not enough to defeat mark, and Mr. O'CONNOR says frankly that think the division on the second reading will be a narrow one." An effort is making to save the day by conciliating CHAMBERLAIN. That leader has, Mr O'CONNOR tells us, only eight votes at his scale. That is, indeed, calculating the points out that it is not his eight votes on the division, but his firm grip on the Radical constituencies of the midland and ever. northern counties, through the caucus system, which makes Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S CHAMBERDAIN are apart when the country is next appealed to, every member returned by caucus constituencies may be bare mention of his name for governor. CHAMBERLAIN men." What, then, does CHAMBERLAIN want?

tions are the retention of Irish representation in the Westminster Parliament and the abandonment of the land purchase bill. On the first point GLADSTONE is immov- when they are sober. able, but as to the land bill Mr. O'CONNOR tells us that "its success is a matter of solicitude to so few that its abandonment ought not to prove very difficult to its author" The English Radicals loathe the bill, and the English Tories are guite ready him. John D. Long is about 47 years old, to abandon the Irish landlords, who and within a few years has had public exare, in fact, the only men who have anything to gain by its passage. The Parnellites are indifferent to it. They do it was the first duty of a party to support the landlords far more than they ought to duty is double-edged. Parties are not the get. But Mr. O'Connor says they are "not personal property of presidents. unwilling to accept the land bill as easing the carriage of GLADSTONE'S home rule proposals."

The position of parties, as thus outlined. is full of incalcuable possibilities. The measures and his ministry.

"JOE IS WITH US."

President CLEVELAND, by appointing senator Jackson to a circuit judgeship, has of going over to the Republicans during on paper. President ARTHUR'S term, but was prevented from doing so by the Tennessee Re- denly discovered by the New York alderhad discriminated in freights than he steamships, in building which we could not publican managers, who protested against men to be no laughing matter. Bribe-takers could count the freight cars accumu- compete with England as we had success- giving him the spoils which were to be the in other parts of the country may well feel

Mr JACKSON will now, of course

All of which reminds us, as Old ABE used to say, of a little story. The governor of one the perilous assurance that the 4,000,000 of nearly adequate pay for carrying the mails. of the middle States had been supported American laborers are intelligences not And here comes in the misfortune that this most earnestly, honestly and effectually in the campaign by a certain-well, let us call him Jok Brown. One day a mutual friend was talking with the executive, when the conversation turned on appointments.

"Governor, you know that Joe Brown fought early and late for your success; now he wants nothing for himself in return, but such-and-such a position of honor, it would be very gratifying to JoE."

point So-and-So! JOE BROWN, do you mean? Our Jon?"

Joe is with us!"

OPEN THE SENATE DOORS. Senator Logan has greatly improved his standing with the people, if not with his executive sessions of the Senate. With characteristic directness he described the present secret session as an absolute farce. which we all well know it to be. What is the use of a secret session which does not secrete anything? Then, as General Logan points out, the system is fruitful of hypoc- labor less cheap. risy and two-facedness, because it affords a cover under which senators often talk one vay out loud and the other way behind the closed doors of their chamber. The American people are tired of these dark-lantern essions. The business they do is as much public business as any that is dealt with in open session. On public business the senators, who are but the public's servants. whatever some of them may think to the contrary, have no right to keep any secrets from the public. Senator Logan's prophesy, that "the doors will be opened, and it will not be long either," must be fulfilled.

A REFORMATORY TEMPEST

pest that is now raging in New York City. Aldermen and ex-aldermen are being swept into jail like the fallen leaves of public prosecutors are working at high ble as it can be, is a needed reform. pressure, the grand jury is under a full head of steam, and the press of the city feeds the Some idea of the vastness of the interests not to give gratuities, but to pay our fires of popular indignation with daily They are the only aldermen who resisted involved may be obtained from the state- American foreign-going steamers some. declamations. The New York Herald edicode, and rolls the various pains and penalties, the fines and the imprisonments, over gate by estimation, to upwards of \$2,500- is thus defeated. It is more, too, than is an evident determination all round to "make the punishment fit the crime." 'Tis

shower of compliments on his retirement from Congress, but some of his esteemed contemporaries do not the world gets a shower of complements on his esteemed to the blank crowd, has commenced in earnest. Let it proceed. No honest Down at him with enthusiasm. They would prefer seat and used it regularly. It is very touch- grants home rule, and makes the ownering to see editors lay aside jealousy in this way, and cheerfully acquiesce in a brother feet in a single generation. If not, God as the burdensome taxes placed upon com- islands and continents of the east-into bet- editor's selection for public honors

York Sun tells that paper that as to the Governorship of Massachusetts, "the Democratic heart turns in this emergency to that popular veteran, Judge Josiah G. Abbott. "would only take the nomination to repr sent a sentiment, and would catch the key ote from the triumphant DAVID B. HILL, thing is certain-Judge Abbott could arouse enthusiasm and bring out a vote such as Massachusetts Democracy has not polled since it got caught in the toils of mugwumperv.

The suggestion of President ANGELL of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that instructors in the public POWER O'CONNOR, M. P., described the sit- schools be urged to teach kindness to the uation in a despatch cabled exclusively, in lower animals, ought to be superfluous, thoroughly good teacher will exert a moral us to estimate the various elements in the prevent cruelty and dishonorable acts of

Makers of good butter have nothing to gain by the proposed law making it compulsory upon manufacturers of oleomargarine to stamp it "imitation butter." By asking for such a law the petitioners concede that their own butter is indistinguishable from oleomargarine. Paradoxical as it may seem, genuine butter ought to be strong enough to stand on its own merits.

Don't worry so much, brethren, about istration is a good deal better than much of back, but these may be enough to turn the its support. In fact, all good Democrats chances very closely, but Mr. O'CONNOR tration but for some of its self-appointed

Mr. O'CONNOR says that his main condi- drinking less and less liquors every year

ot want it, because they feel that it gives the administration which it elected. This ministration is under just as much obligation to support its party as the party is to support it. President Porter of Yale, who has just

celebrated his golden wedding, is as young in heart as he was fifty years ago, when he next few days will determine the attitude led Miss Taylor to the altar. Yale men of Chamberlain, the decision of Mr. Par- will never meet a more kindly, considerate NELL, and the fate of Mr. GLADSTONE'S and sympathetic spirit than that which has ever animated their beloved retiring presi-

fastened that gentleman to the Democratic | 1884. Hereafter he and Brother BLAINE party. Senator Jackson was on the point will have their interviews in person and not

counted upon without any watching. It is deserves it. A year ago it had only 50,000 unnecessary to waste choice dainties upon a day. The GLOBE has won its splendid

> has been warmly welcomed by his old friends in this section. He is in excellent health, and does not look hardly a day older than he did fifteen or twenty years ago when he was a popular preacher in Cambridge and elsewhere.

They are now trying a woman at the Old I think if you should appoint So-and-So to man to please whom she is said to have

been engaged. "What from trivial things!" "What mighty contests rise Mr. Hoxie sees no occasion for arbitra-

tion. Precisely so. The public discovered that, some time ago, when Mr. Hoxie, for reasons best known to himself, became a party, by taking his stand boldly for open party to what had very much the appearance of an act of bad faith toward Mr. Pow-Educated labor always demands higher

wages than uneducated labor. The Blair bill, by helping to educate the Southern masses, will indirectly help to make Northern labor better paid, by making Southern HENRY BRAND, the man who is to move

the rejection of the home rule bill, was formerly speaker of the House of Commons. He was made so by Mr. GLADSTONE. His present hostility to the Liberal premier savors strongly of ingratitude. The Montreal authorities are prosecuting

people for having nude art figures in their

private parlors, and the Providence Journal

is of the opinion that "it only remains now to insist that everybody shall undress in the The Republic: Every Irishman and Irish-American, whose opinion is worth anyscheme, notwithstanding its patent defects.

Shocking stories of brutality by the keepers come from the Bloomingdale, N. Y., insune asylum. The stringent inspection of such institutions, so that inhumanity of autumn before the November blast. The this kind shall be made as nearly impossi-

who favor its rejection by Ireland.

What a noble record for Hugh J. GRANT and John Christopher O'Connor, Jr.! all temptation and voted against the Broadway railway steal. By the way, Mr. GRANT was Tammany's candidate for mayor. Walking is in a fair way to become a very

fashionable exercise. Three hundred car-riage makers in New Haven are on a strike, and do not propose to build vehicles for anybody to ride in until their pay is raised. Concord Patriot: The newspaper was

Let it proceed. No honest Democrat any-where cares a "continental" as to the result. New York Herald: If Great Britain ship of land possible, Ireland will be on her

The Boston correspondent of the New POWER OF THE CHURCH.

cipleship. "Herein is my Father glorified; that ye bear much fruit. So shall ye be my

If you will take the trouble to stir up your memory, you will find that scarcely any figure so abounds in all its shapes in the Bible as that of the vine. The vine. the vineyard, the vintage, the vintner. the vineyard, the vintage, the vintage. And in every shape, both as it regards the church and as it regards individual persons; as it regards those that are good and those that are bad; having application in every tirection, the whole Bible is full of figures of moral truth turning on the vine. But the height of sacredness is reached when Christ likens Himself to the vine and His disciples to the branches. And in this chapter it is run out almost into an apolorue.

And we cannot in any way increase—we cannot even understand the full glory of God—but in our lives and dispositions we can make known to men the quality of divine attributes. One drop of water is enough to teach us what liquid is, but one drop of water would not be able to teach us what the Atlantic ocean is if we had not seen it, and so one single development of love reveals the glory of the God of love, although the ocean, the tides, the infinities that belong to the divine nature, we shall not know until we behold them from a higher point of vision, even if then.

So, then, it is the declaration of Christ that if we bear much fruit, we glorify God. Now, what the fruit is we know already. The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, patience, goodness, laith, sell-control. These are very precious fruits for garden or orchard, and Christ says the more of them we bring forth the more we reveal the nature of God. It is through these devel. And we cannot in any way increase—we cannot even understand the full glory of

sever animated their beloved retairing president.

Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS has gone of Mr. PHELPS has gone of Augusta to see Mr. BLAINE in person.

Mr. PHELPS is the distinguished gentleman who made both himself and Mr. BLAINE in less.

Mr. PHELPS has gone of Mr. PHELPS has gone of Mr. PHELPS has gone of the more o

You will, on reflection, Call Back the Example of Christ. He did not organize a church. All that pure invention. He not only did not, but They are now trying a woman at the Old Balley, in London, on a charge of murder, and the chief witness against her is the understand that He had laid the foundation of a church. They continued them and to please whom she is said to have poisoned her husband. This shows that some of ADAM's sons still take after their father—eat the apple and then squeal.

"Joe would be gratified if I would appoint So-and-So! Joe Brown, do you mean? Our Joe?"

"He was obedient to the temple and to the synagogue himself. Nor did His disciples understand that He had laid the foundations of a church. They continued them selves to attend the temple worship and to attend also the synagogues nearly to the end of their lives. And after thirty years, James, the brother of Jesus, rebuked Paul for having abandoned the Jewish worship, and urgently compelled him to go up into the temple, and to cleanse himself from any legally shave the President on Sunday. They are great sticklers for law in the capital city, and great lawyers have one of the apostles, thirty years after he had laid to found the synagogue himself. Nor did His disciples understand that He had laid the foundations of a church. They continued them selves to attend the temple worship and to fitter their father—eat the apple and then squeal.

The all-absorbing topic in Washington involves the question whether a barber may legally shave the President on Sunday. They are great sticklers for law in the capital city, and great lawyers have one of the apostles, thirty years after he had laid to have by apple of a church. They continued them selves to attend the temple worship and to the temple and to the synagogue himself. Nor did His disciples and the chief witness of a church. They continued them selves to attend the temple and to the spinagogue himself. Nor did His disciples and the chief witness against her is the chief witness and to have by apple of a church. They continued them selves to attend the temple and the selves to attend the temple and the selves to attend the attend He was obedient to the temple and to the doned Moses. The brother of Jesus, and one of the apostles, thirty years after he had gone up, instead of saying to Paul, "Christ has formed a church; you have no business to take any other lines than those that have been laid down," Instead of that he says to him, "You have wandered from the lines that Moses laid down, now show the people that you are not opposed to Moses," and he went up into the temple and did it. And yet men go on saying that Christ laid the foundations, doubtless, of a church, and that the disciples afterward, doubtless, carried them out. When you examine what his habit was, the miracles that he wrought excited universal curiosity, no town, no road, no hillside was large enough for the throng that went out for Him; and so far from encouraging it, he avoided it, and when he wrought any miracle he warned them to go back and said, "See that thou tell no map, go home to thy house." It was to prevent universal public excitement. Not abstractly that it was improper, but that it evaporated the enthusiasm of the people by looking at strange or miraculous things; it subjected them also to the suspicion of the government, that might at any time bring down the bloody hand upon them. At any subjected them also to the suspicion of the government, that might at any time bring down the bloody hand upon them. At any rate, He was disposed rather to repress than to excite public interest in His affairs. He was, on the other hand, perpetually stimulated to teach His disciples that the development of a beautiful life was the power that he sought to establish. It was not An Order of the Priesthood,

it was not a new order of philosophy, it was

not new institutions or methods; it was

kingdom of God, and that is the lever, the

this: Take man by man, develop in him the

kingdom of God, and that is the lever, the sight of the highest form of spiritual and temporal manhood; that is the instrument; that is how the world is to be converted—was, is, will be. "If ye salute those who salute you, what merit have ye? Do not even the publicans so? I say unto you, except your righteousness"—your standard of character, your whole inward life—"shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter the kingdom." It was not conformity to church nor to creed, nor to ordinance, not to any It is only the impracticables and visionaries of Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter the kingdom." It was not conformity to church nor to creed, nor to ordinance, not to any external operation: it was not that. He says to an individual: "You must rise higher, with more manliness, more nobility, more beauty, more all-dissolving love." Here is His pulpit, this is His church in each heart. This is the power by which He sought to renovate the world.

If this be, then, the substance of Christ's teaching—that ye bear much fruit, so ye shall glorify your Father which is in heaven—then I remark, first, that the growth of the church is not by the numbers that are in it, but by the graces, the beauty of holiness, the variety and ripeness of Christian feeling, character; these are the signs of growth. Whatever tends to make men, looking upon you, revere you, esteem you, love you; whatever lifts their conception of your spiritual excellence, gives strength to the church. Everywhere throughout the Word of God, this is made prominent. Look, for example, at the exhortations which Paul gives in Romans. Now Romans was a special plea that the Jews might be carried off from their foundations and built on the new foundation, Jesus Christ; but when the argument closes, the grand battle of reasoning, then Paul comes down, and with wonderful comprehensiveness and minuteness of detail, undertakes to show what the

individual Christian life should be. (In the twelfth chapter of Romans, beginning with the ninth verse.) "Let love be without dis-

Do Not Use It as a Bribe

It Lies in Its Quality, Not in Its Quality, Not in Its Quantity.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Tells What Kind of Fruit Should be Borne.

The Comparative Merits of Different Kinds of Revivals.

Brooklyn, April 18.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Ward overflowing audience to listen to his first sermon after his return from the West. He selected as his text the 8th verse of the Isth chapter of John: "Herein is my Father glorified; that ye bear much fruit. So shall ye henry with the property of the property of the property of the property of the said: Fruit-bearing is the test of discipleship. "Herein is my Father glorified; that ye pear much fruit. So shall ye henry to the property of the pro

good."
What an inventory of qualities; how many of these do you possess? Here is the creed. Not the apostles' creed, but it is one back of that. It is the creed that really specifies that which Christ generally teaches in His teaching of men.

A great many say that they are willing to heap coals on an enemy's head, and on that consideration they are willing to return good for evil. totally misunderstanding the figure. For the altar fire was a cleansing fire, and it was a flame that purified, and to heap

s not for the sake of burning him, but for he sake of taking away his faults and his histakes. It gives him new light and new leat, after the conception of your Christian character and of the higher character, that will enable him to imitate it. It is not an et of cruelty but an act of purification

when Christ likens Himself to the vine and is its disciples to the branches. And in this hapter it is run out almost into an anologue.

The sequence of its self-appointed supporters. Whenever these insupportable supporters cease to support it the administration will be much better supported than the vice.

An esteemed professional independent contemporary remarks that "Governor Hitt. appears to be doing very well." Of course, he is doing well; he always has been doing well. He was doing very well-doing up it is hands in holy horror against the bare mention of his name for governor.

The British budget, just presented, shows that the needle to United Kingdom are drinking less and less liquors every year. The revenue from liquor taxes has decreased \$22.500,000 within ten years. This will indicately help Ireland. People are always more inclined to be reasonable and just when they are sober.

Springfield Union: The Providence Journal says that "Young Mt. Long is very popular in the role of Everybody's Friend." Young? Must a man be 70 or 80 years old-before the Providence Journal says that "Young Mt. Long is very popular in the role of Everybody's Friend." Young? Must a man be 70 or 80 years old-before the Providence Journal says that "Young Mt. Long is about 47 years old-before the Providence Journal says that "Young Mt. Long is very popular in the role of Everybody's Friend." Young? Must a man be 70 or 80 years old-before the Providence Journal stays that "Young Mt. Long is shought in the wind reveals it, that which was perience enough to last a Rhode Island man allifetime.

Some people are forevertalking as thought.

Some people are forevertalking as thought.

Some people are forevertalking as thought. The dampeted of religion. The church is God glorities of the say of degree deal that we an add anything to God. glorities of the says and the professional independent appears to be doing very well. "Of the country was hold in the providence Journal the providence Journal the providence Journal the providence Journa

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS.

Free Advice to Clobe Subscriber Exclusively Upon Any Question Relating to Restoration or Preservation of Health.

[Write plainly upon one side of the lettersheet. Give a concise and clear statement of condition, symptoms, etc., with age.] E. R., TEXAS.-Since the birth of child. E. K., TEXAS.—Since the birth of child, eight months ago, my eyes have been weak; the lids droop all the time. I have rested them, and they have less tendency to droop, but suffer from lack of moisture. If I stoop much my head swims, and pains come in my back, so that it is hard to rise up again; bowels are in good condition, yet a swelling exists and a pressure; age, 32.

Answers.—Send a self-addressed envelope.

much; general weakness, loss of energy and sexual power; take cold easily; 40 years of age; have a family.

Answer.—Take golden seal, gentian wildcherry bark and poplar bark, equal parts, and steep two hours in water, not quite to the boiling point. Dose: Tablespoonful four times a day before eating and retiring; water just sufficient to fairly cover the barks.

C. E., Keyes Falls, Me.—Neck on left side has pained we most all winter; I raise tough phlegm from throat in small quantities; worse when I get a little cold; am a dyspeptic; work in hot room; use tobacco; age 40. Please tell me through your valued paper what you think is the matter, and oblige.

Answer.—Discard use of tobacco; take extract of cicuta, one grain three times a day; alternate every other day rust of iron or Griffith's mixture, if no heat of throat exist, and sew two thicknesses of red flannel around neck, into which has been sprinkled a little powdered belladonna. Swallow if the juice of a good-sized lemon once each day.

H. C. K., Grafton, N. H.—My wife is troubled with pimples on her face and neck, and some of the time they extend down over her shoulders—been so for several years—had erysipelas badly, and the doctor painted with jodine, since which time the

H. C. K., GRAFTON, N. H.—My wife is troubled with pimples on her face and neck, and some of the time they extend down over her shoulders—been so for several years—had erysipelas badly, and the doctor painted with jodine, since which time the

and some of the time they extend down over her shoulders—been so for several years—had erysipelas badly, and the doctor painted with iodine, since which time the pimples have appeared. One ooctor said it was "Acre," and gave some medicine, but it did no good.

Answer.—Take sulphur and cream tartar, equal parts, mix; dose, one teaspoonful before eating, three times a day, using an ointment twice daily, morning and night, made as follows: Four ounces fresh butter. Venice turpentine one ounce, red precipitate one ounce; melt butter and turpentine together, and stir in the precipitate while warm; mix well.

B. E. T., Solon, ME.—I have trouble with my stomach, am unable te hold myself erect when sitting or standing, am troubled about breathing, breath does not seem to go down far enough, cannot take any active exercise, am 24 years of age, have catarrh and scrofula, hearty food is apt to distress

B. E. T., Solon, Me.—I have trouble with my stomach, am unable to hold myself erect when sitting or standing, am troubled about breathing, creath does not seem to go down far enough, cannot take any active exercise, am 24 years of age, have catarrh and scrofula, hearty food is apt to distress me Answer.-Take syrup iodide of iron.

twenty drops twice a day, after eating. J. R., LOUISVILLE, WIS.-I herein give a

description of my case: Man 55 years of age; trouble, erysipelas; have tried most of the doctors here, but they don't strike my case; it breaks out and shuts my eyes sometimes; at other times it forms in my veins; they get knotted and form abscesses, so I have to get them lanced or let them burst. the doctors here, but they don't strike my tase; it breaks out and shuts my eyes sometimes; at other times it forms in my veins; they get knotted and form abscesses, so I have to get them lanced or let them burst, which lays me up for a long time.

Answer.—Use bicarb. soda freely as a beverage, say eight ounces, with one ounce magnesia in one quart water. Dose: One ounce three times before eating. Also, yellow dock root and sassafras root, one ounce each. Steep in one quart water. Dose: Half cupful twice a day before eating.

The Test of Fitness.

Rockland Courier-Gazette.!

"Wha'd I tell ye?" sniffed Uncle Abel Bimley, one of the pizenist Republicans the Corners ever knew. "Told ye Cleveland an' his crowd wasn't fit to run the country, didn't I? I've been readin' the papers pretty sharp the past year, an' all's I've seen is fourth-class postmasters appointed. Didn't use to be so with us. We hed fustclass men or nothin. I tell ye, the Democrats ain't fit." And the old man shook his head sagely.

been." "True." I assented, "you might have been ankrupt, too, if your plans had not been so undenly theyour plans had not been so wardenly two red in shard too, if your plans had not been so undenly theyour of it would not have had the bother of selecting a book-keeper from a dozen applicants."

"Sure enough. But why did you not take the one you said was well qualified for the place—that lady you mentioned?"

"Just this. She recently graduated—that is, about a year ago—from a commercial college in Chicago; served a year with a first-class house there, and came West for higher wages. She had a father and mother dependent upon her earnings, and I know that she cannot support them upon the slary I pay my assistant book-keeper."

"But if she wishes to try, why not let he princely style you do."

"Gust this. She recently graduated—that is, about a year ago—from a commercial college in Chicago; served a year with a first-class house there, and came West for higher wages. She had a father and mother dependent upon her earnings

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Latin from an Unexpected Source. Chicago Times.]
Some of the Washington correspondents again declare that the President is going to marry Miss Folsom. But these gossips have been known to lie before, and Folsom in was Folsom in marrials.

uno, Folsom in omnibus. Cure for the Deaf. Peck's patent improved custioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing, and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable, and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials, free. F. Hiscox, \$53 Broadway, New York.

DISMISSED FOR CAUSE

BY CARLISLE B. HOLDING

(Copyrighted, 1886, by S. S. McClure.) I visited Ralph Ricketts, a life-long frient of mine, a short time ago. He lives in Den

ver, and is manager of the Home Manufac turing Company In the course of our talk I said: "I never quite understood what made you throw up your job at Hudson Brothers so sud-denly. All I remember is that one letter you wrote me was dated at Grayville, and

the very next one was mailed from "Did I never tell you? No, I suppose not, for it would not be very pleasant for me. I do not mind telling you now, though."
"By the way," I interrupted, "did you get

a book-keeper to suit vou today? "No, the only one that seemed prepared to do the work was not the person I would desire in my office at such duty. She is a lady." "I am sorry. But tell me about leaving Grayville."
"It is a long story, but I shall skip part of it." he said, smilling, "and touch said."

"It is a long story, but I shall skip part of it," he said, smiling, "and touch very gently on other parts. To begin at the beginning: Hudson Brothers' book-keeper, you know, had plenty of time for other work, and I had to act as salesman as well. You remember Dr. Stapleton, don't you? He was the wealthiest farmer and cattle dealer there. It was my good fortune to make a favorable impression on the old doctor at the start, so I frequently spent the evening at his house. He was always writing on some subject for publication in the county papers, and nothing pleased him better than to get me out there to listen to his essays before he sent them off. I did not like it very well, but patiently endured the infliction, for after he was through with me I would slip off to the parlor, and spend the rest of the evening with Mrs. Stapleton and Grace.

"Grace, you know, was the doctor's niece, and his ward. She was worth about fifty

evening with Mrs. Stapleton and Grace.

"Grace, you know, was the doctor's niece, and his ward. She was worth about fity thousand dollars in her own right, inherited from her father. The doctor intended to make her his heiress, and that added a clear hundred thousand more to her possessions, real and prospective.

"It never occurred to me that, because she had so much and I had so little, we were not on equal tooting. At any rate, I did not feel beneath her notice, nor did she treat me in any other way than as helpeer."

"I remember her well," I stated, "and e never exhibited any elation over her

"No. Well, one day she and her mother-"No. Well, one day she and her mother—her aunt really, but she always called her mother—the two called at the store to make some triffing purchases. Mr. Hudson waited on Mrs. Stapleton and I on Grace. They bought most of their goods at Carrollton, but came to us for any little article they might want. Mrs. Stapleton said:

"Grace, we must not forget the sugar!"
"Shall I put up some for you?' I asked, speaking to Grace.

"If you please, only a dollar's worth. Papa expects the team to go to Carrollton tomorrow for a barrel of it, with other things we need,' she said.

"Will you step this way and select the grade you want?' I asked, leading the way to the rear, where the groceries were kept in a separate department.

n a separate department.
"I showed her the various kinds of sugar, and was not very expeditious about it either. She did not seem in a hurry to go either. She did not seem in a hurry to go, and I know that I was not anxious to have her depart. A few evenings before, when I had called at their house, I had a strong desire to declare my love for her, but was deterred by some incident—I don't remember, now what—but I felt certain that, had I done so I would have been accepted. Being alone, I was sud denly and insanely seized with a notion to there and then, across that grocery counter propose marriage. It was a foolish thing to do, but what better could you expect of a young man of twenty-two, in the presence of Grace Stapleton, the acknowledged belle of all that county?"

"And she said 'No.'" I interjected.
"I wish she had. A thousand times I wish she had! No; she said 'Yes!" The floor recied, the counter and shelves danced around me. I lost my head entirely, but managed to get around the counter to where she stood, and with the dollar's worth of sugar hugged tightly to my breast, under my left arm, I reached out with my right to clasp Grace, when—oh, horrors! I was quickly brought to my senses by Mrs. Stapleton's shrill voice, almost screaming: "How dare you!"

"There she stood in the doorway between either. She did not seem in a hurry and I know that I was not anxious t

Borax, one-half ounce; glycerine, two ounces; wash mouth with this several times a day; gargle, and if a drop or two goes into the stomach it will do no harm.

W. T., Brasted, Fla.—I have cramps under ribs on left side when I turn my body; have trembling, sensations, with lumpy feelings in my throat; cannot work much; general weakness, loss of energy and sexual power; take cold easily; 40 "Ricketts,' he asked, 'what on earth have you done?"

signed cheeks in the firm's hame to cover his individual accounts. The end soon came; all he, and all the doctor had, and all Grace had, went into the vortex, and now nothing remains except the little home place in Grayville."

"That is very sad." I said, sympathetically cally.
"Yes," he replied, with a lively air, "that is very sad, but not so sad as it might have been."

been."
"True," I assented, "you might have been of your plans had not been so

Even the Doctor Couldn't Kill It. (Lawrence American.)

A woman in town spent \$3 in medicine for a sick cat, and after this heavy doctor's bill was obliged to have the cat chloroformed last week.

It may seem paradoxical, but striking blacksmiths are among the most industrious of men. Striking Blacksmiths Dangerous Work

The Whole Thing in a Beech-Nut Shell.

Chicago Ledger. If every woman could have a husband female suffrage would cease to be action

THE MONTREAL FLOOD

Steady Rise of the St. Lawrence River.

The Greatest Part of the City Now Inundated by the Water.

Losses Mounting into the Millions a and Many Families Besieged.

MONTREAL, April 18 .- Today will be memorable in Montreal as the occasion of the biggest flood ever seen in this city. There were hopes entertained last night that the waters which have been gradually down, but as the night progressed these down, but as the night progressed these hopes were shown to be groundless. The water gained gradually inch by inch until it had completely flooded the whole section of city opposite the river front. Business houses were gutted and water did irreparable damage to goods of all descriptions. By this morning all the principal business streets of the city were flooded. St. Paul, St. Francois Xavier, Common and St. Peter streets with all connecting thoroughfares were flooded, and passage was an impossibility except in carriages and skiffs. The water continued to rise during this morning with unabated strength and there seemed to be no barriers to its progress.

In the western low-lying section of the city, known as Point St. Charles, a perfect defluge exists. The water has overflown the river banks and poured into the streets in torrents. The houses are submerged, and in some instances the foundations are crumbling away, owing to the force of the torrents. The wildest kind of excitement exists. Throughout the whole day the residents have been busily employed in getting their valuables and effects removed to the upper stories, in view of another sudden rise which is expected to occur at any moment. It was honed at first that the inundation would be confined to this section of the city, but at noon today there was another sudder rise and the water has now penetrated into the centre of the city. It rushed down in torrents along St. James west and Craig street to Victoria square, and at this point it was almost a rushing nopes were shown to be groundless. The

the cellars below the foot of Beaver

are filled with water, which still continues to rise, and unless there is a sudden change in the condition of affairs, serious consequences are feared. The city all day long has presented a scene of the wildest description. Nothing like it has ever before been seen in Montreal. In all the streets leading south from Beaver hill the water has reached to the doorsteps and the people are besieged in their houses. Those more adventuresome than the rest have secured boats and are moving around from point to point, doing a rousing business in conveying the citizens across the flooded districts to dry land.

In the suburb Cunegonde the flood is most severe and many houses have been in the condition of affairs, serious

other quarters.
It is impossi

is impossible at this hour to give an quate estimate of the amount of damcaused, but in all probability it will ount to millions.

of dollars worth of goods destroyed, to say nothing of the loss that will ensue from the stoppage of traffic and the damage to business. The pumping arrangements, which have cost the city thousands of dollars, have proved inadequate to keep back the releatless tide of the St. Lawrence. What the authorities should have done would have been to construct an embark. ould have been to construct an embank-ent along the whole river front to keep

ent along the whole river front to keep ck the ice and water.
The streers of Montreal tonight present sicturesque seene, with a full moon showing in all its brilliancy upon streets coved with flowing torrents. A stranger would againe that he was in Venice. The waters e alive with skiffs, and thousands of tizens are out witnessing the sights. The deet. The average height of re-cent floods has been about thirty feet and the height of the water in the greatest pre-vious flood, in the year 1861, was forty-one fleet. Such a catastrople as the present has never visited Montreal before.

Suggestions Regarding the Selection of etc. THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS. the Proper Plants.

It is fast approaching that season of the year when everybody, in city or country, who has at their disposal a few feet of ground, is preparing to make it beautiful a few months hence by thinking about what seeds to plant or what plants to transplant.

A few suggestions in regard to the selection A tew suggestions in regard to the selection of flower seeds may be of service to those who are unfamilier with floriculture. A word about the preparation of the ground. Flowers require a rather light, sandy loam, as in such soils seeds germinate well. Some flowers need a rather shady situation, others the full rays of the spin And as in such soils seeds germinate well. Some flowers need a rather shady situation, others the full rays of the sun. And it should be remembered that seedlings invariably require protection from too much light. A good plan is to sow the seeds of nearly all annual varieties in small boxes in any sunny window. If sown in open ground too early, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; if covered too deeply, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; if heavy rains ensue, as is quite likely to be the case in the spring, the seeds may be washed away, or decay. A shallow box, two or three inches deep, with open seams at the bottom, will be just the thing. The soil used must be good, rich soil mixed with about one-fourth sand. When the surface is made nice and smooth, scatter the seeds over, then sift through a sieve just enough earth to cover them well. Water must be used sparingly but regularly, and it is advisable to keep the boxes in an even temperature. Guano may be used sparingly. After the preparation of the beds or boxes, the time for sowing seeds may be considered. Seeds may be sown in boxes in March or April. The middle or even the last of May is early enough in this latitude to sow most species in the open cround

boxes, the time for sowing seeds may be considered. Seeds may be sown in boxes in Marchot April. The middle or even the last of May is early crough in this latitude in Marchot April. The middle or even the last of May is early crough in this latitude in the sowing is a mistake. In regard to small or delicate seeds, they must be covered lightly with earth. Many gardeners sow the very finest without any covering beyond the simple pressure of a board; more hardy and larger seeds must be planted deeper and a little earlier. The time for common the seeds are up care and cultivation are the next requisites. Failure oftener results from inexperience or carelessness than from any faults of the seeds or of nature. The proper soil, seeds, method of somisidered very briefly, now a little as to the choice of seeds and plants. The annuals first: For an outside border that will flower feely nothing can be pretier than candytaft. It grows best in a light, rich soil, is easy to raise and is always in demand for bouquets. Another profitie blossomer is Fortulace; all will grow in a poor soil. Fortulace, all will grow in a poor soil. The chroughout the season. Whoever has a flower bed must not fail to plant mignonette. It is a free blossomer, and its fragrance is much storoget than when grown in rich soil. At one ending the plant mignonette, it is a free blossomer, and its fragrance is much storoget than when grown in rich soil. At one ending the plant mignonette, it is a free blossomer, and its fragrance is much storoget than when grown in rich soil. At one ending the plant mignonette, it is a free blossomer. For the centre of a bed that has an outside border of a group dath an interval of the plant mignonette. It is a free blossomer, and its fragrance is much storoget than when grown in rich soil, summy situation, and plenty of water. For the centre of a bed that has an outside border of a group dath an interval plant mignonette, it is one of the latest bloomers, for the centre of a bed that has an outside border of a group of

blooming plant, suitable for that position is the lobelia. Phlox is another plant unrivalled for profusion of bloom and exquisite color. It would be easy to find many other annuals that would be quite as good as those mentioned, and the very briefest account can only be very briefest account can only be given. A great deal depends on the

individual taste of the gardener. Among the prennals, the pansy is very popular; the larkspur is another favorite, and forget-me-not, very desirable, as it blossoms freely, and is easily raised. The latter grows best in a moist situation. The salvia is a very ornamental plant, its brilliant colored flowers and the green of its foliage make it specially pleasing to the eye. Verbenas are a standby, flowering freely and very effective in buds. Dahlias require a sunny exposure and rich soil. As they are very late bloomers, coming when the summer favorites are gone, they are peculiarly attractive and desirable.

Something must be said about vines and climbing plants, and at the head of the list is the beautiful Madeira vine, which grows very rapidly, is covered with small, white, very fragrant blossoms nearly all the time and requires little care. The cypress vine.

ASSAILED BY A PRIEST. The Bishop of Madrid Shot Down by

One of His Curates. way to celebrate mass, a priest, who was standing at the top of the steps near the entrance to the edifice, drew a revolver and fired two shots steps near the entrance to the edifice, drew a revolver and fired two shots at him. At the first shot the bishop sank to the steps with a bullet in his abdomen, and the second ball, which immediately followed the first, wounded him in the side. The priest then descended the steps, firing as he advanced, and, before he could be seized again, wounded the bishop, this time in the thigh. The bishop was unconscious when raised in the arms of his attendants, and was carried to his private chamber in the cathedral. There he was found to be in a dying condition, and the last sacraments were administered to him.

> immense crowd both in and around the cathedral, and the presence of a few policemen, who immediately rescued the assassin prevented a riot and saved the priest's life. The prisoner was at once placed in a carriage and hurried to jail. The carriage was followed by an immense crowd of excited people, and several attempts were made by them to get possession of the priest and lynch him, but the gendarmes succeeded in getting him safely to the jail. At midnight the bishop was still alive, though slight hope of his recovery is entertained. The priest who shot the bishop attempted to commit suicide in prison this evening, but was prevented by his guards. It has been ascertained that he was recently dismissed from his parish for some infraction of church rules and had frutlessly applied to the bishop for reinstatement. Becoming desperate, he sought to revenge himself by o the bishop for reinstatement. Becoming esperate, he sought to revenge himself by

A CAROLINIAN'S SLAVES. His Offer to President Lincoln to Sell

Them to the Government.

(Walhala (S. C.) Courier.]

We publish this week a novelty in the way of a letter written by Jere Looper of Pickens to President Lincoln in 1863, accepting the terms of his proclamation to lay down arms and free his negroes. Jere was then in the cavalry company of Captain Williams, but the Union sentiments he held before the war were maintained during the war. Since the war he has been a kepublican, and while we differ with him in politics, we must admit that this voice from the past displays more sound judgment than our political leaders avhibited. Rollowing Called as usual." Union sentiments he held derive the war were maintained during the war. Since the war he has been a kepublican, and while we differ with him in politics, we must admit that this voice from the past displays more sound judgment than our political leaders exhibited. Following s more sound judgment than leaders exhibited. Following

amount to millions.

The Chief Business Houses

of the city have been flooded and thousands of dollars worth of goods destroyed, to say nothing of the loss that will ensue against the said government, asking arms against the said government, asking arms against the said government, asking arms against the said government. them to lay down their arms of defence and remain in the Union, as I think we should do, though the negro would be freed, but the government should pay \$320 a head for them.

Now, sir, I am a Southern man and a South Carolinian, and for the love I hold for the Union of the Union States I for one event year.

Herited States I for one event year, pro-

Now, sir, in consideration of your proposition, I do grant, bargain and sell to the said government these eight negroes, together with all the right and title I hold in them. I do further bind myself; my executors, my administrators and heirs to warrant and defend the saine against any one claiming any one of them or all to the said government. This is given under my own hand and seal this 18th day of November, 1863, in the presence of 100 witnesses.

JEREMIAH LOOPER, Private in Company C, S. C. Cavalry, Wilmington, N. C.

A BUGLE CALL

Yours, And you reply that it is old Isaac Bassett, J. L. who came here as the protege of Daniel

Blown by Yankee Lips that Caused Consternation Among Confederates.

The "Curb-Stone Crayons" writer in the Inter-Ocean tells some mighty good war stories, and the following is by no means the worst he has published: There were some of your people," said an ex-Confederate some of your people," said an ex-Confederate, "who made a bugle talk. There was one bugler with a cavalry regiment of Shierman's advance column that had a way of making his bugle give a sort of an exuitant whoop after he would give the regular call or order, and we of the rear guard on the other side heard that so often that it became as familiar almost as a cradle song. On one occasion in 1864 a lot of us entered a staiwart Confederate neighborhood. We had been there before, and had found everybody enthusiastic in our support. When we came in this time the old grocery-keeper treated us a little coolly. Each one of us had from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in Confederate money, and we decided to make a good many purchases. We bought freely, but when we came to have a standard the confederacy was on it last legs. We tried to argue the old fellow out of it, but it was always gold, silver or green, backs. We reired for consultation, and finally determined to pronounce him a trator to the case, and confiscate all his things. We armonuced our purpose to him, and offered to make a by more and the proper statement of the United States to deliver to the case, and confiscate all his things. We armonuced our purpose to him, and offered to make a by more and the proper statement of the United States to deliver to the case, and confiscate all his things. We armonuced our purpose to him, and offered to make a by more and the proper statement of the United States to deliver to the case, and confiscate all his things. We armonuced our purpose to him, and offered to make a proper state the proper statement of the United States to deliver to the case, and confiscate all his things. We armonuced our purpose to him, and offered to make a proper statement of the United State Blown by Yankee Lips that Caused Connounced our purpose to him, and offered to make paymentat high prices in Confederate money for whatever we appropriated. His reply was that he would take nothing but gold, silver or green-backs, and we proceeded to consistence. We found under the floor of his grocery surface indications of a buried treasure, and digging down we thearthed quite a number of hams. We were in the act of parceling these out to the men at \$50 a ham, when there came upon our ears the sound of our Yankee friend with the bugle. After he had sounded the regulation call he gave the playful, exultant whoop I speak of. We dropped the hams and broke for the woods. The worst of it was we left all our Confederate money piled up on the table, and we judged by the way that the old fellow made his bugle jingle that night that he had the most of it in his pocket."

[Washington Critic.]

"I think my wife has got religion," said
Johnson to Brown.

"You don't say. Why do you think so?"
"She hasn't said a word to me this season about getting her a spring bonnet."

In the two successful lovers were waylaid in a lonely spot, last night, and cruelly beaten. One of the victims was left on the road insensitions and died this morning. The other is in a very precarious condition.

their sons, of whom there are five.

Dr. Durell attended Mrs. Guild, whose in-

Receives the President's Messages.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Record,

Everybody who goes into the Senate gal

Good Hens.

(Catskill Mail.)
A young married lady, who moved into

suit her enthusiasm increased, and "hens'

made a favorite subject of ber thoughts and

conversation. During one of her animated

descriptions of success, a friend inquired; "Are your hens good hens?" "Ch, yes," she replied in a delighted tone: "they baven't laid a bad egg yet."

But They Lie Just the Same in Winter.

(Norristown Herald.)
Professor Felix Adier says that continued heat produces crime. It is not so positive

about crime, but it certainly causes a tidal wave of falsehoods. Men will unblushingly lie about their thermometer during a heated term, each man swearing that his thermometer marked at least one degree higher than any other in town.

A Chasen Lover Murdered.

MONTREAL, April 16.—In St. Anne's little municipality, about twenty-five miles

from this city, four young men were paying attention to a couple of young ladies. Finally two of them were given the cold shoulder for their more successful rivals. The two successful lovers were waylaid in a longly spot lost night and cruelly least an

JEALOUS IN HIS DOTAGE.

An Old Man Shoots His

Aged Wife.

Be Then Ends his Own Life with Twe Pistel Shets.

The Then Ends his Own Life with Twe Pistel Shets.

The Then Ends his Own Life with Twe Pistel Shets.

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The Then Ends his Own Life With Twe Pistel Shets.

The Chip passed down the alian came back to the altar. At the next meeting of the vestry the chip was again discussed, and the rector said he guessed he had better "advertise" it at the next service when he read out the announcements. But one of the vestry, an nouncements. But one of the vestry, an outcome the country was a considered to the country were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual the rector and the vestry were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual to extend the vestry were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual the rector and the vestry were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual to extend the vestry were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual the rector and the vestry were to count up, a blue poker chip showed up in the secundual title poker chip showed up in the secundual title poker chip showed up in the secundual to extend the rector was totally ignorant of its use or value. After some debate as to what they should do with it it was decided to put it on one of the plates to be passed at the next collection day so that the man who threw it in might have a chance to get it back. But the guilty man was not to be caught. The chip passed down the alian the rector said he rector said next service when he read out the announcements. But one of the vestry, an old, white-haired man who had evidently got fooled on his night key many a time and oft, said he didn't believe in using the pulbit as a bill board and would buy the check for a quarter. This was assented to, and nothing more would have been thought of the matter if another one of the brothers hadn't said: "You are \$4 75 ahead on the deal." Senators Must Help Them or Lose Somerville Excited by a Twilight Caleb M. Guild, 76 years old, lived with his aged wife, Julia H. Guild, in one room year or two there has grown up in Grand

in a large wooden block, painted yellow, at the corner of Somerville avenue and Laurel

Rover of Leominster. CLINTON, April 19.—The sensational literscore of victims Wilbur C. Joy of Leomin- claim that it can even now change the pothe grand jury, both confessing to having committed several burglaries. In default, they were lodged with Keeper Russell at the Worcester house of correction. Young Joy is but a youth, who exchanges a good home and respected parents in Leominster for a dungeon cell, with good prospect of boarding for several years with Warden Usher at the Charlestown State prison. The young man's father is Charles Joy, a well-known boss painter of that town, who was compelled to give his son his time on account of his wayward disposition, roving tendencies and monumental disinclination to do much else than peruse the high-colored literary productions of the day. Young Joy's first introduction to the police of his town was on a bitter cold night, when Chief Rhoades found him curled up about the stove in the public reading your tendence found him curled up about the stove in the public reading your tendence of the two sections of the day. Young Joy's first introduction to the police of his town was on a bitter cold night, when Chief Rhoades found him curled up about the stove in the public reading your tendence at the country. ing to having New York. This organization is known as of living with him, and they went to live in the little room in which he diéd last evenday. In the afternoon Mrs. Guild went out to walk. She came home at dusk. He had a little conversation with her

The time between the shots and the time this death is estimated to have been from ye to seven minutes. On the wrist of wild's right arm was a small gash, eviculd's right for saver an artery. Beside Guild's body were found a knile with which was made the gash and a singular-looking revolver. The revolver is of the old Sharp make, four barrels, 22-calibre, called by many a "pepper-box." It was secured by Sergeant McGaw of the police force, who had started ou his way to the Bow-street

be all right. He appeared to be feeling as well as usual."

"Mrs. Guild had just come in," said Mrs. Lee. "Mr. Guild had not been out during the day. He appeared as well as usual. None of us knew that he had a revolver. not even his wife. There has never been, as far as I know, any disagreement between the couple, anyway since they have been in my house."

But England Bright Enough to Look Behind that Railroad Scheme.

How the Senate's Veteran Doorkeeper LONDON April 19 - The Russian spider is again inviting the English fly to walk into with mand and sear this 18th day of November, 1863, in the presence of 100 leries asks who the dignified old man is who sits on the left of the president pro tem. Private in Company C, S. C. Cavalry, Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—Please forward check for the whole sian hordes could be hurried through Afghanistan to the Indian frontier for the great attack that is inevitably to be made some day upon Great Britain's empire in the East. With this road completed almost to the gates of Herat, with a large fleet of new transports on the Caspian, built to carry either petroleum or troops, and with the Volga and Ural rivers as feeders to the Caspian is a persent how Russia can hard Webster to be a page fifty years ago, when his white hair was yellow and his long white heard was undreamed of. He is a greater stickler for the dignity of the Volga and Ural rivers as feeders to the Caspian, it can be seen how Russia can hurl troops into Afghanistan for the capture of Herat, or for a more extensive enterprise. The Czar has an ambition far beyond the capture of Herat; that is well enough for a first halting place and base of supplies, but his aim is to extend his Asian empire to the ocean, and he can best do this by cutting a broad swathe due southward from Herat through Afghanistan and Beloochistan to the Arabian sea. Fortunately for the British people the Russian ruse, this time, is understood by the home as well as the Indian authorities, and Rosebery has decided, on the advice of the Indian office, to decline or ignore the Russian proposals. the Russian proposals.

the Rungry in New York. New York, April 19 .- Ordinarily there are a great many hungry people around Hester street, east of the Bowery. Last night there were very few. By 8 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of men and yesterday morning a crowd of men and women with baskets and babies on their arms crowded around 52 Eldridge street, the residence of Mrs. Pauline Rosendorff, wife of a Grand street merchant. Every Palm Sunday Mrs. Rosendorff notifies the poor people about her to call and get a ticket which is good for from three to eight pounds of meat at a neighboring butcher's shop. At 10 o'clock for from three to eight bounds of meat at a neighboring butcher's shop. At 10 o'clock this morning the basement door was opened, and the crowd squeezed into the diningroom. Over 300 tickets for meat were given away. Mrs. Rosendorff is a member of the down-town Hebrew Ladies' Society, which annually gives away large quantities of provisions.

Wouldn't Name Three Little Maids. [Chicago News.]
The subjoined letter, written by President Cleveland, shows that his heart is not made of adamant. The recipient, a resident of Cambridge City. Indiana, though only in her Cambridge City, Indiana, though only in her eighteenth year on the 2d of February last, gave birth to triplets, having previously one child, all four of whom are now living. The President was asked to name them, and this is his reply: the country from a city home, considered keeping hens a pieasant and profitable duty. As she became more absorbed in the pur-

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1886,
Washington, March 19, 1886,
DEAR MADAM—Your letter, portraying a condition which greatly excites my sympathy, is received. I have many such, and find t utterly impossible to comply with the requests for aid which they contain in a great many cases. I am so well convinced of your truthfulness and good faith that I am constrained to send you a small sum, which I hope will add to your comnort and that of the young triplets. I am so little accustomed to matters of that kind, that I must ask to be excused from the attempt to give names to the three little girls. Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Boston Girls are Well Read Too.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer,)
Fashion is literally painting the town red. Fashion is literally painting the town real. Military coats, gowns, slippers, feathers, pocketbocks, parasols, hesiery are all of this inflammatory hue, and one dreads to think what effect a red girl will produce in the eyes of an imperious cow, should they chance to meet this summer in the country.

Chicago Influences Even the Hub.

(Chicago Sun.)

The highly moral Boston Transcript maintains that "Damn it" is dramatic expression, and that it always brings down the house. The day is past when a Bostonian would say "Gosh darn it," and feel the pride that comes from having sworn a big swear. To Be Privileged To, You Mean.

At a collection taken in a West Side church on a late Sunday one of the worldly minded brothers was punched up by the plate-carrier and threw in something which

of Their Claims Before Congress.

Their Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-Within the last

Army circles, among the veterans of the

war, an organization which, like the tection of its members. It is now becoming

out he was twenty years older, being 102.
As soon as the old man was convinced he started for home. Somebody asked him where he was going: "I'se gwine ter sample dat ar bottle ob ole Jamacy rum I'se been hoardin' up dis last fifty yeahs. I hasn't got a minit to lose, nuther."

Intend to Do European Political Struggles. Towards Securing a Proper Recognition

LONDON, April 18.—There is much spec lation as to the real attitude of the Catholi church in great Britain upon the Irish question. In this connection the fact guestion. In this connection the fac-is worthy of notice that Mr. Herbe by far the ablest royalist and Catholi-journalist in Paris, is decidedly favor able to Mr. Gladstone's policy. While th

numerous States, especially in Indiana and

md on an island in the pond the boy Joy, ged and as unkempt as any human ng could well be. He had his couch de of small boughs, and was supplied he a large quantity of well-thumbed ha large quantity of well-thumbed hap reading matter. Joy was taken to a station, and on account of his youth and ghtness he was befriended. Selectman ghtness he was befriended. Selectman of the well-thing with a smit of clother than the soldiers' claims restricted him with a smit of clother.

condemned to death for the murder of his place for a worsely wife, and whose sentence had been stayed senator Logan began to diminish. "Senator Logan." said Major Burke, "has "Senator Logan." said Major Burke, "has "Senator Logan." said to be the soldiers' triend,

Among the crowd present at the panoing was a boy about 15 years of age. He had been gazing around him for about fifteen minutes when he began to weep The fact was noticed, and directly a gentle-

man said:

"Ah! poor lad! This painting revives some episode of grief in his life. My boy, why do you weep?"

"Ca-ca-cause. sir!" was the broken reply as his tears fell faster.

"Does the sight of this battle move you?"

'Lose a brother there?"

"No."
"But you lost a relation of some sort?"
"Not-not that I know of."
"Then it must be these bloody scenes which overcome you, boor child."
"N-no, sir. I come in here on the money which dad gave me to buy molasses with, and it has just struck me that the whole Union army can't stop him from givin' me a bim-awfui whalin' when I git home. I reckon that feller over there on a stretcher is me—after dad gets through bringin' up his reserves!"

Convict Cunning. Hartwell (Ga.) Sun. On Tuesday morning Mr. H. N. Ayers directed Jailer Vickery's attention to several loose brick protruding out from the north wall of the jail. Vickery went inside, and, upon a close investigation, discovered that an attempt had been made covered that an attempt had been made by the inmates to break jail. Until over a week ago two negroes, Lige Blackwell and Jones Johnson, were confined in the hall opposite the cells in which there is a stove. There was an iron poker in the hall. The prisoners heated this red hot, and burned perhaps a hundred holes through the thick wooden ceiling close together so as to remove a section of plank about 12x20 inches. They then removed the inner courses of brick and several of the outer course. About this time Lige was baid out, which put a stop to the operation. The plank from the hole was put back, cotton put in the crevices, and whitewashed so as to preclude detection. Jones, who is still in jail, asseverates that Lige did the work, and that he had nothing to do with it, which is considered rather doubtful; in fact some think Jones did it all himself, possibly since Lige's release.

A Thin Man Up in Michigan.

Chicago Herald. "Talking about thin men," said the storyelling passenger in the smoking car, "I was up in Michigan last week, and while there saw the thinnest man ever lived. I ain't got hold of him."

ain't got hold of him."
"How thin was he?"
"Wait a minute—I'm comin' to that.
While I was at his house, stopping to inquire the road to Saginaw, he drove up with a load of weed, and on getting down his pants got caught in a sliver and torn awfully, just below the knee. His wife was a-standing there in the dooryard, and she saws: says:
"My, John, you're a pretty lookin' object
to be standin' there talkin' to a gentleman
with your trousers tore that way. Wait a
minute an' I'll fax'em."
"Did she sew them up right before your

eyes?"

"No; she run in the house an' come out a minute or two later with three or four clothespins and stuck 'em on his legs to hold the flapping pieces of his trousers in place."

An Adventurous Englishman.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) "California." said the young Englishman

sho had laid aside his family pride to be ome a car conductor, "California is the pest place in the world to be reduced to work in. I came out with a small fortune. work in. I came out with a small fortune. I went into stocks and made a large one. I lost it all again and came down to this."
"But why is California any better than any other place?"
"Because, my dear boy, the people in the old country look upon California as something like the interior of Africa, and you're naturally supposed to be subject to great

thing like the interior of Africa, and you're naturally supposed to be subject to great hardships. If I had to run a car in Liverpool I would be disgraced, but running a car for a living in San Francisco is an adventure, and it will be part of my strange and interesting story when I go home. Distance lends enchantment, my boy, and a man, can afford to go through an experience like here, while it would knock him out in England."

Unnecessary Anxiety.

Sick husband—"You will see, dear, that my grave is kept green?"
Wife—"Oh, yes, John. The sexton has a ten-year-old boy who will be coly too glad to earn a little something every week."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. Position Which She Has Taken in the

journaist in Paris, is decidedly javorable to Mr. Gladstone's policy. While the Vatican consistently refrains from indicating its opinion, and preserves the attitude enjoined upon the church by Leo XIII. in his famous letter to Cardinal Pitra last summer. This is most important to the interests of the church at this moment, when the authorities of the French republic are arousing the indignation of all liberal and intelligent men of all shades of belief by its violent assaults upon liberty of conscience, and Prince Bismarck openly avows that policy of good will towards the Catholic church which, with the help of Baron von Schloezer, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, Germany has steadily developed during the past few months.

with the Piedmontese influence in the councils and with the crown, and a curious proof of this feeling is shown by the parliamentary defeat of the royal intention to nominate Count Gianotti, the husband of count Gianotti, the husband of count Gianotti, the husband of count Gianotti.

A HOTEL CIRCUS. What the Resident Physician of a Chi cago Hostelry Saw.

Chicago Herald. Every first-class hotel nowadays has a res-

dent physician. I know one of these, and he tells me some good stories, confidentially 'The patients whom we are most generally brought in contact with," he said, in one of his communicative moods, "are transients, of our regular patients. The other night a of our regular patients. The other night bell-boy rapped at my door, and when answered he said: "Call in No. —, Comquick." I started to the number, and, finding the door slightly ajar, I went in without knocking. I saw an elegantly dresse woman on the bed, who was crying as ther heart was broken—if a woman can be said to have a broken heart. In an eas chair by a table her husband was in a har recumbent position. A bottle of Rurrgund anything that would make him pull then

Dr. Mary Walker on the Nature of the Disease and Its Treatment.

Disease and its Treatment.

(Washington Criffe,)

EDITOR CRITIC—When the masses of the people understand the importance of having facilities for dog-baths rabies will cease, if dogs are properly fed and not abused. They become rabid in warm, dry weather as a rule. The exceptions occur in pet house dogs, where baths are used to "improve personal appearance," and are seldom taken in winter. A dog afflicted with rabies is feverish, and so thirsty that it cannot swallow because of contraction of the throat. When the growl is heard it is because of pain in the "laws that are set" at times. It bites to relieve itself of saliva (foam), because it cannot expectorate like a human, and also to do something to relieve the agony of choking sensations. It is angry because of intense pain, and in temporary abstraction of mind it bites friend as well as foc. The "foam" is simply the saliva mixed with air bubbles, and is possioned with the angry magnetism of the dog. Dogs become rabid because they wint water so much that the sight of it contracts their throats. They need it—as a bath. Is all ever be grateful for the evolution water so much that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that rabies had never been understood, when my jaws, and so contracted my throat that ic audit not swallow because they want water so much that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the saliva white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the made should be salive white. I was so rejoiced to finink that I found that the air bubbles made the made should

meagre food that I ate with a relish soon after.

Treatment: A Turkish bath is not advisable for the simple reason that the "hot-air room" previous to the bath would arguavate the symptoms, while an immediate hot bath with water in a sponge, a degree above tepid for the head, would relax the muscles and relieve the spasms. When anything can be swallowed, water as hot as it can be taken should be administered. Give nothing cold. Continue baths until all symptoms subside, or as soon as there is the least indication of spasms. Let patient remain in bath until sleepy; remove quietly to bed and avoid all talk except to assure patient of positive recovery. Absolute quiet is imperative.

MARY E. WALKER, M. D.

AN EASTER BONNET.

Krys, in New York Journal.

Do you see my Easter bonnet, HE. Yes. I'm gazing now upon it,

And I'm thinking, as you don it, Of the price. Oh, you awful, horrid creature! Just as if it didn't meet your

Warmest praise! Ladmire every feature. With amaze.

Now I know that you are joking, What's the sense, dear, of your poking Fun at me? HE. No cents, dearest; I am croaking

'Cause its dollars, and I'm smoking Mad, you see! Rough on Birdie. (Texas Siftings.) Miss Birdie McGinnis is no longer a spring

chicken. A few days ago she was taking a stroll with that impudent wretch, Hostetter McGinnis. As they were passing a dilapidated old house, Birdie said pathetically: "In that house I first saw light."
"Go away, Birdie! What are you giving the? Texas wasn't settled as long ago as

Profesor-"James, where is Fayal?" "Dunno."
"George, car you tell?"
"Yes, sir."
"Where is it?"
"In the play of Richelieu, where the Cardinal says it ain't in a respectable young man's curriculum."

LONG DISTANCE TALKING. Successful Telephonic Communication Between Philadelphia and Boston.

much precision as local subscribers

carried on at any great length.

In the recently completed line, however, special attention has been paid to all the details calculated to facilitate long-distance conversation. A metallic circuit is used, and a No. 14 copper wire is substituted for the usual iron wire. As a result conversation, has been we facility.

nearly \$200,000 to build the line from New York to Philadelphia. Before long the pa-tient listener at the phone may hear the strange cry: "Helio, Central! 1224 wants Boston!" or "Helio, there, Central! I want New York!"

The Very Thing They are Noted For. Lowell Citizen. We notice the death of an old resident in a neighboring town. There appears to be a fatality overhanging old residents, for they all die off, sooner or later.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILT GLOBE, I SATURDAY EVENING. April 17, 1886. § APPLES,—The market for apples has gaine nome strength, the receipts being light, and ca oads No 1 Baldwins caunot be quoted at ov-

ket for Beel and prices are unchanged. Mutton and Lamb are stendy. Veal is without much change.
We quote: Beel—Choice steers, 9691/20 \$ fb; We quote: Beel—Choice steers, 9@91/2c \$ b; do, do, good steers, \$@\$1/2c \$ b; do, do, to, light Western steers,\$@\$1/2c \$ b. Beet hind quarters, choice, 111/2c \$12.2c \$1 b; do, common, 10/211 \$2 b; do, common to good, \$@\$1/2c \$1 b. Lamb, spring, choice heavy, 11/212c; do common to good, \$@\$1/2c \$1 b. Lamb, spring, choice heavy, 11/212c; do common to good, \$@\$10c.

Mutton—Extra, 10@11c \$1 b; do, fair to good, \$\text{20c} \text{20c} \text{2

FISH.—There continues to be a depressed tone in the market for fish, and it is hard to sell arge for each market for fish, and it is hard to sell arge for market for fish, and it is hard to sell arge for market for fish, and it is hard to sell arge for the process. There is no sail for market and its format for the following current rates:

Raisins—Innote in the following current rates:

Raisins—London layers, \$2 9062 to \$7 box; do Valencia, 34/260/16 \$2 bb; do for so buttern, \$1 0000 feeling the process of the following current rates:

Raisins—London layers, \$2 9062 to \$7 box; do Valencia, 34/260/16 \$2 bb; do for so buttern, \$1 0000 feeling cubs. \$1 0

terday. The hotel had just closed a successful winter season. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; the iusurance is about \$30,000. It was owned by M. M. Potter, who has a summer resort in Atlantic City. HOP3.—The sales are confined to small lots and prices are not changed. We quote:
New York. choice, 1885, 10/01 ic \$\tilde{\pi}\$ b; Eastern, do, 625 c \$\tilde{\pi}\$ b.
OATS.—There has been a very firm feeling in the market for Oats, and the demand good.
We quote: Fancy white, 461/20471/gc \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bush; No 2 white at 430/43/gc; No 3 white at 430/42/c; No 1 mixed at 410/42c; No 2 mixed at 40/04/te \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bush, as to quality.
POULTRY AND GAME.—There has been a fair request for choice Western turkeys and POTATOES, VEGETABLES. ETC.

e higher. We quote: Cut loaf and cubes, 634c; powdered, we quote: Cut loaf and cubes, 634c; powdered, 64/2c; Fanuell A. 6c; Pemeroke A. 54/2c; Huron A. 24c; Mohawk Ex. 6c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

GLOUCESTER PISH MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

August, 485ac. Oats quiet; No 2 for May, 26c; June. 35 Jac.

PROVISIONS.—Lard futures were rather dearcr, with considerable activity for speculation; sales 12,750 tea at 6.16 feel. To for May, 6.21 fee 25c for June. 6.29c for July, 6.35c for August, 6.40ac.41c for Sep ember, and 6.47 feels was at 6.10c for May, 6.23c for June 6.29c for July, 6.35c for August, and 6.41c for September. Spot hard was littner and very active; sales, 3760 tea, at 5.35c for August, and 6.41c for September. Spot hard was littner and very active; sales, 3760 tea, at 5.35c for No. 1 city, 6.10c for prime city, 6.1746 for No. 1 city, 6.10c for prime city, 6.1746 for old and new mess. Cut meats dearer, with sales of pick eat belies. Hight weights, 5%gc, and pickled hams at 83 fabe. Smoked hams, 9120 for old and new mess. Cut meats dearer, with sales of pick eat belies. Hight weights, 5%gc, and pickled hams at 83 fabe. Smoked hams, 9120 for, and shoulders 5 act 31.95 of bbl. Tallow lower, with large sales at 3 fabe. Butter in the result of the continuation of the continuation of the spot quiet and uominally unchanged; Hio options dull; sales, 3750 bags, at 7.15c for April and May. Raw sugars were active and again 1.16c dearer; fair to good refining Cubs. 51-60-614c; standard centrifical, 5 13-16c; sales 250 hads low grade Cubs at 44gc, and 24-000 bags centrifugal at 55gc for 97 test, regular, and 34-of of 50 test, ct. 1. Refined sugars firmer; crushed, 67-60-61 for; granulated, 67-10-65-61-6c. Molasos quiet, but a cargo sold at 2014c for 50-7 test for Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Supplies have materially increased and the quality presents a better average, and a Savannah steamer will probably add materially to the offering of the control of th

Wife—"Oh, yes, John. The sexton has a ten-year-old boy who will be only too glad ten-year-old boy who will be only too glad to earn a little something every week."

No Time to Lose.

(Texas Sittings.)

An old Texas pegro has been claiming to be 82 years old, but upon comparing notes and events with an old citizen, it turned

Jes, sir.

"Yes, sir.**

"Where is it?"

"In the play of Richelieu, where the Cardinal says it ain't in a respectable young man's curriculum."

**BAY AND STRAW.—There has been a little furner maprovement in the tone of the market for hay, and the best, rades of Northern and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional responsibility of the play of Richelieu, where the Cardinal says it ain't in a respectable young man's curriculum."

One of Florida's Hote's Gone.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 16.—The Potter House, in Crescent City, Fla., the finest and largest hotel in the State, was burned yes—and events with an old citizen, it turned."

**Hay AND STRAW.—There has been a little furner maprovement in the tone of the market. In the for large and post part with a fine tone of the market. In the for large to have a given and the best, rades of Northern and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and the best, rades of Northern and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and the best, rades of Northern and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional states and Eastern are selling at \$19 00@15 50, with occasional s 1833/s Mexican... 11/s 1 5-16 Tropleah... 90c Miscellangous. Pul PalCarl33 133/6 THE VISITING DOG.

Interesting Facts in the History of a

Rochester Herald.

THE MIND AND THE LEGS.

ated Quadruped.

Most Entertaining but Unappreci

BILL NYE

Discusses the Old Style of Hotel Rolls.

The Macadamized Biscuits with a Flap on Top,

A Substitute for Good Inten- or Rather Not Buying One, From the tions in Sheol.

And a Holy Terror to Human Gastric Juice.

A Warning Against the Bane of

Madern Civilization.

Guests at remote American hotels, conducted en the Youre-arapyin' plan, have no doubt noticed, after a few weeks at the house, a heavy feeling in the pit of the stomach. As any this is mistaken for mental gloom, with the pressure all the stomach by the great hand-to-hapd condict between the bomb-proof biscuit of the hotel and eternal justice.

Eternal justice comes out on top, perhaps, but she is in poor shape to tackle the next one. These wads of gun cotton, plaster paris and alum are met with at the hotel wheel had had not. Then we said that the washing powder biscuits are synonymous terms. The old-fashioned poet used to picture death in the act of mowing down his millions with a scythe and a wappy-jawed terms, but now the bard could not be more vigorous in his language than to say:

We at the press pedler had formally put to be put the graph of the pressure of the cast of the pressure of the control of the land and farther use for him. He seemed proposals for had a wappy-jawed that either the condition to be more vigorous in his language than to say:

We at the press pedler had formally put to be more vigorous in his language than to say:

We at the press pedler had formally put to be more vigorous in his language than to say: vigorous in his language than to say:

Death shied a hotel biscuit at him, And he slept!

These macadamized rolls are made now These macadamized rolls are made now with a flap on the top, I notice, similar to the flap on an old-fashioned pocket-book. The hanting-case biscuit is found to be superior to the old style, which could be opened with a nail. The present hotel roll used in holding back. The man who said used in holding back. The man who said opened with a nail. The present hotel roll -that is, the one we have in our midst-is

of those lay figures used on the bill of fare as rolls, and in it they found a set of almost

A hotel man's life is not wholly destitute

Two hours have passed. Down in one corgathering on his brow, lies the old man, who has met everything at picnic or lunchcounter that the broad Empire of Hashdom could furnish, and yet never lowered his arm. They are folded calmly now across his breast, and the weary hands of the quiet save the low moan of the liver. Then

all is still again. Near the pyloric orifice stands the pride smiles ironically as he sits down on a cotton flannel cake to get his breath.

This roll is the bane of our modern civilization. It is carrying thousands down to the disagreeable realms of death. It is attractive in appearance, and when it beams apon us with its siren smile we are too apt to yield. But let us beware. No man should put a hotel biscuit in his mouth to steal away his brain.

hotel man, and eat these death balls, I would say to him, "Buy a hotel if you wish, Henry (providing his name happened to be Henry), and run it and make money, but have a home that you can go to for your meals. Do not eat your own biscuit."

I saw a negro a week ago, in a Chicago museum, eating lamp chimneys and glass paper weights. His health seemed pretty r, and I asked him how he preserved his longevity. He said he did it the line at baking powder rolls.

About Tights.

As discussion is rife anent the subject of rights, we have gone to considerable trouble nd expense to obtain the opinions of various eminent authorities on the subject. and we venture to think that they will be of especial interest just at this time.

Young Man (surprised)—Ne, does it? Here, waiter, make that Rhine wine instead of claret.

Mr. Joseph Emmet, the comedian, says: "I see no objection to tights, provided they are not of too frequent occurrence."

Miss Fay Templeton writes us: "Since I gave up acting I have become convinced that the stage is miserably immoral, and I hounces the establishment of a "shirtery" to the stage is one of its many evils. I in that burn.

waft them from me with spurn and con-

waft them from me with spurn and contempt."

Mme. Cavalazzi says: "I really could not get along without them. If you object to them pray, what can you offer as a substitute?"

Mr. Edward Evangeline Rice, the eminent impressario, writes: "There can be no doubt that tights are the one great lever by which American dramatic art will be elevated from absolute degeneracy. Mr. Dixey agrees with me in this."

Mrs. Belva Lockwood tells us: "I have never worn them myself; but I should think they would be very comiortable and tasteful when worn with a Mother Hubbard."

Miss Lydia Thompson says: "After all, wearing tights is merely a matter of form."

Dr. Mary Walk STORIES.

Vivid Rebellion Reminis
cences of an Ex-Rebel.

Extraordinary Efforts to Get Forbidden Goods Through the Blockade.

Coods Through the Blockade.

A Scout Caught and Condemned to be Hanged at Sunrise. at my receptions."

Grover Cleveland says: "I think that deffersonian simplicity should be carried into matters of dress, and what costume is more tasty than tights."

BUYING A PRESS.

Travelling Type Foundry Man With the Melancholy Moustache. (Estelline (Dag.) Bell.)

A large man with a moustache brooding

and said their mortgages were never known to break. He said the mortgages they were now putting in for printers in the Northwest were alike satisfactory to themselves and the sheriff. He also spoke incidentally of the press itself, and we gathered that it was to be set up and fed with white paper, which would come out nicely printed with tariff editorials and original clippings. We judged that either a Democratic or Repub-

Went out.

With the press pedler had formally put
on his injured look and jumped the office
we turned to the old hand press with a sigh
of reitef. After all that style of press seems
to give the greatest satisfaction. No one opened with a nail. The present hotel roll—that is, the one we have in our midst—is made of condemned flour that has been refused on the Indian reservations and turned overto the War Department. This flour, with amalgam filling and fire-proof works, makes a roll that will resist the action of acids or the grand jury.

One hotel man in a Western State showed me three sets of false teeth that he had caught with the same bisenit in six weeks while the Legislature was in session. He said that one man came out of the diningroom with a case knife in one hand and his mouth in the other. He seemed excited and tried to talk, but could not make himself understood. He paid his bill and went of those lay figures used on the bill of fare of those lay figures used on the bill of fare

THE REPORTER'S WIFE. How She was Induced to Listen to Rev. Josephus Cook - Once. Motel Holls, when Properly Fired,
make a fine appearance as an ornamental
corner on an iron fence. They have
wonderful powers of endurance also. People who have died suddenly from eating the
hotel roll have, in several instances been
cremated. When the ashes were carefully
examined the roll was found to be intact.

I do not say that the right of way through
perdition is not paved with good intentions, but I believe that many of our leading citizens will be disappointed when they
get there to find the hotel roll on all the

I Chicago Herald.

I See that Joe Cook is booked to lecture
in Chicago next week," said the West Side
newspaper man, "but I will bet you a silk
hat that there is one woman in the city who
newspaper man, "but I will bet you a silk
hat that there is one woman in the city who
couldn't be induced to take in that lecture
for love or money. Who is it?' you say.
Well, it's my better half. Some years ago
I was reporting for a Philadelphia paper.
Seven nights' work to the west to sold have stolen have they would have stolen have they would have stolen they would of the get a though they would of the get and they would of the get and they would have stolen they would of the get and they would of the surf

off, was the rule, and sometimes the little woman, who scarcely knew what the inside of a theatre looked like, complained of more principal streets, placibly resisting the war and tear of centuries as well as the disasticus effects of the low, not, malarious climate.

If we could see the sad effects of the roll in its ghastly career along the alimentary canal, evading the cuspids, bi-cuspids and molars, insulting the sub-maxiliary, sub-lingual and parotid salivary glands, wiping its overshoes on the timel little epiglotis, toboganning down the esophagus and landing with a dull and sickening thud against the walls of the true stomach, we would hesitate about tampering with it. If we could lay aside our work for an hour or two, and pass into the presence of old fir. Gastric, what would we see?

A man about medium height, with a sinitate expression, all title soured by overwork and anxiety. He has just reduced to pulp as mall wad of cake made by a bride, and, entirely exhausted, he sinks down near the storm door at the foot of the via osophagus were flinched when pie and pantaloon buttons have been bestowed upon him. But now, why does he quail? Why does he shudder? He is not paid extra for shuddering!

Hist!

It is the stealthy footfall of the baking powder biscuis, with murder and alum in its breast.

These stars represent the appearance of the firmament as viewed by Mr. Gastric across the face and eyes, and the footmanner of the firmament as viewed by Mr. Gastric across the face and eyes, and the footmanner of the firmament as viewed by Mr. Gastric across the face and eyes, and the tournament-begins.

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These stars represe

(Estelline (Dak.) Bell.)
This office is getting to be pretty fairly seeds. The agricultural editor is responsible for the statement that enough flower seeds have arrived by mail lately, to make this whole country bloom like a green-house. We shall not plant any, however. Outdoor flowers on the somewhat exposed prairies of this country do not seem to thrive as well as they might. We have tried it and found that the blossoms are very apt to get blown away. At the end of the summer on that occasion the flower garden closely resembled a croquet ground before the sticks and loop-holes are put out. Some kind of flower should be invented for such exposed locations that will blossom under ground and could be dug like potatoes. This would add greatly to the real pleasure of flower gardening on the prairie. seeds. The agricultural editor is respon-

A Ciddy Cirl Who Used Stans. [Jacksonville (Mich.) Snnday Times.] The story is told of one of Jackson's handsemest young ladies, a frolicsome girl, whose mpulsiveness cannot always be restrained. that she became interested in religion during a recent revival and was a frequent attendant at the prayer meetings frequent attendant at the prayer meetings inaugurated. At one of these the young lady was one of a score or more who got down on her knees to pray at the invitation of an extreme old maid, who proceeded to lead. In the midst of her harangue to the Lord the ancient threw in the parenthetic statement that "it is now time that we young girls set an example." The temptation was too great. "Rats" exclaimed the heroine of this story, and the meeting was broke up in a broad and audible grin.

Biblical Influence.

Temperance Advocate (to young man in restaurant)-My dear young friend, do you know that the Bible says "Look not upon the wine when it is red?"

:Philadelphia Call.)

TWO WAR STORIES.

be Hanged at Sunrise.

An Ex-Rebel in Detroit Free Press. From the very outbreak of the war the Southern Confederacy had to depend on the North and on Europe for supplies of various sorts. After the blockade became stringent extraordinary efforts were made to procure the necessaries from the North, and hundreds of men made fortunes in buying from his tail almost drags on the ground, and his one and selling to the other.

For the first two years the Confederacy requirements of his occupation. He ap-

over his mouth like some great national sorrow visited the Bell office this week. He army muskets, Colt's revolvers and the visiting purposes. He is not like other sorrow visited the Bell office this week. He was travelling for an Eastern house which makes a specialty of printing materials and sight drafts. He tried to sell us a large press with wheels on it and a strongly made and binding chattel mortgage attachment.

He spoke very highly of this latter feature and said their mortgages were never known to break. He said the mortgages they were now putting in for printers in the Northwest were alike satisfactory to themselves.

The was worth stated the Bell office this week. He was traveling for army muskets. Colt's revolvers and the rifles and shot-guns owned by private indirections. State of the said shot-guns owned by private indirections. State of the said shot-guns owned by private indirections. State of the supply of small arms and ammunition for Confederates. A box of "G. D." caps, which sold for 10 cents before the war, was worth \$2 when we came to buy 'em in any of the cities named after the conflict had fairly begun. Caps for army muskets coll's revolvers and the rifles and shot-guns owned by private indirections.

the first lungs-kept regular depots for the supply of small attures and ammunition of Confederates. A box of Gars, which sold for So when the sold for sold f

there was a regular trade in cotton at a dozen points. Wagon loads of this stable dozen points. Wagon loads of this stable were driven direct toward the Federal lines, and they came back empty. There was trade in tobacco along the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and along the Mississippi, the Northern men with "cotton permits" in their pockets cared a great deal more for a bale of cotton than for the preservation of the Union. If money was not wanted they would turn in anything demanded—shoes, medicines, cloths, stockings, underwear, etc., and I have seen in Southern camps large quantities of fixed ammunition for which cotton had been exchanged.

When Bragg had Rosecrans shut up in Chattanooga there were four of us scouts from headquarters who Penetrated the Federal Lines

almost daily. Every move made was discovered and reported and most of them

About a month before Grant's arrival, when things were at their worst with Rosecrans, a scout named Will Rossmore, who was rather new in the business, having been detailed only a few weeks, was sent in to try and ascertain certain things. The Federals were keeping a sharper lookout than formerly, and the young man was instructed to exercise all possible caution and take no extra risks. He rode boldly into the city on an old borse, claiming to have been commissioned by certain refugees to look after their property. He was, of course, placed under arrest and taken before the officer af the day. He was ready for the ordeal. He had the name of three citizens who had fled the place; he pretended a lameness which incapacitated him for military service; he had the talk and actions of a country lout. He was questioned in the closest manner, and when nothing could be made of him he was allowed to go his way. It is likely that he would have secured his information and passed out in safety, but before he had been in the town three hours an unfortunate thing occurred. He was seen and

The languorous, languid, lily-white maiden has faded delicately out of societyor rather, she has been unceremeniously
shoved aside by the athletic girl, who
comes to the front with a victorious
rush of study limbs. The sentimental novel,
which buries the heroine and throws
the hero heartbroken across the grave,
is also closed, and the light literature of
the day is the English novelette whose
pages are blown over by the breath or country breezes and whose chapters are alive
with the excitement of out-of-door sport.
Chalk and slate-pencils have given way
gracefully before the superior nourishment
contained. naiden has faded delicately out of society-

stout, and the girl of the period revives under this combination of sanitary influences and is happy, healthful and hearty. If she is not, she pretends to be—which, in this age of mind-cures, amounts to just the same thing. The society girl scorns her mamma's carriage and that lesser form of luxury, the cable car. She walks down town with a military strile. She affects a sparkling eye, a fresh color and a ready smile. She grasps you by the hand with a grip that makes you wince. She takes her walks abroad with a racket thrown with reckless grace across her shoulder. She is bright, breezy and blooming, well-dressed, wel-bred and—she is gentlemanly to the last degree. JABEZ SUGARBONE'S FATE.

A Marriage Which Caused the Old Settler to Exclaim.

Reasons Why Jabez' Nuptials Seemed to film to be Uncommonly Funny.

Reasons Why Jabez' Nuptials Seemed to film to be Uncommonly Funny.

Reasons Why Jabez' Nuptials Seemed to film to be Uncommonly Funny.

Heaps of Corkers, but Jabez Outcorked Them All.

(Ed Mott, in New York Sun.)

"Gosht'lmighty!"

The Old Settler had been reading the county paper. He had waded through the usual leader on the state of the country without evincing any alarm at the situation. None of the local items had seemed to contain anything that interested him. He had passed the locals by, and was just about to cast hiseyes over the sheriff's sales to see which of his old friends was about to retire from business when he was attracted by the following under the head of "Married."

On the 2d of February, by Abram Weck, Esq., Jabez Sugarbone to Miss Angolina Carver, all of Sprout's Clearing.

It was then that the Old Settler had exclaimed. "Gosht'lmighty!"

"What's the matter, Major?" asked the shoriff, who had come into the tayern just the film carver, and in less' finited." "I've heerd o' corkers," said short of the matter, Major?" asked the shoriff, who had come into the tayern just the film the mounters, I will, b'gosh!"

A WOMAN'S DIARY. The most interesting and least appreci ated of dogs is the dog that visits. He is usually a liver-colored animal, two hands high and about twenty-six inches long, with whole make-up is admirably suited to the visiting purposes. He is not like other dogs. He is a sort of special dog, as it were. being of an odd pattern throughout, and if any part of him should break it would be

impossible to replace it.

The dog has no calling list. He never makes calls. He has neither the time nor inclination to practice cold formalities. As an illustration of the manner in which he Sprout's Clearing.

It was then that the Old Settler had exclaimed. "GoshVimighty!"

"What's the matter, Major?" asked the sheriff, who had come into the tavern just as the Old Settler had given voice to his amazement. "Is there anything startlingly new?"

amazement. "Is there anything startlingly new?"

"Is th' anythin' startin'ly new?" said the Old Settler. "I sh'd say so! Here's a weddin', b'gosh, th't's newer th'n 'taters dug in June! The weddin's new, but ez fur the weddin'er, they'm older'n the buttons on Giner! Washin'ton's Sunday pants! Lemme squint over that ag'in. It can't be possible. Um-m-m-whar ist? Oh, yer 'tas! Yes, b'gosh! Thar they be, ez plain ez day. 'Jabez Sugarbone to Miss Ancelina Carver!' Wull, wull, wull! Shurf, if Gabr'el sh'd toot his horn this blessed minute, it wouldn't s'prise me abit. Fact o' the matter is, it'll s'prise me more if he don't toot it. W'en I go hum an' tell M'riar o' this, she wun't sleep a wink t'night. An' Lord! how she'll talk! Consekence is, I guess I'll nut off tellin' of her till 't'morrer. Jabe Sugarbone! Wull, I'll be durned! An' 'Line Carver! Jeewhizz, Shurfi! This is enough to make a marble tombstun, with a weepin' willer on it, split itself alaughin'!" The Old Settler wasn'ta tombstone with a weeping willow on it, but for a spell it looked as if there was danger of his split-ting himself laughing. By and by he re-covered himself. Then he enlightened the boys as follows:
"Forty year or so ago," said he, "Sprout's
Clearin" were a lively sooburb o' civ'liza-

An' Things Usety Hum

round thar. Angelina Carver teached the eestric' school-yes, this same Angelina ez has jist booked onter Jabe Sugarbone-an' ven in them days she were a chicken th't didn't hef to be clucked to no more to come to dinner. She were past the peepin' days, to dinner. She were past the peepin' days, an' were old enough to cackle. But 'Line were a pop'lar gal, an' they userty say th't the way she could handle a switch over the young idee o' the Clearin' were a caution to tan'ry mule drivers. 'Mongst her scholars were tow-headed Jabe Sugarbone-yes, this same Jabe th't has jist gethered 'Line Carver to his boozum. Jabe had hair enough on his little round head to stuff a piller with, an' it were the color of a valler mare's eye. W'en I say 'his little round head,' ve mustn't trot off with the idee th't Jabe were allittle feller hisself, 'epecially as to height, 'cause he wan'nt. Jabe were taller'n his teacher, an' the wan'nt. Jabe were taller'n his teacher, an' the was boys in the school ez wa'nt ez high ez Jabe's 'was, an' didn't hev half ez much hair ez he did, th't could spell him down, an' cipher all 'round him ez easy ez four's inter four wunst an' none to carry. But Jabe's dad owned pooty nigh the hull o' the Clearin', an' Jabe bein' the only young un he had, he could stan' bein' spelt down 'casiou'ly, an' he didn't hold no grudge agin the little common chaps that done it to him. Line Carveralluz give out the heads.

ings, because they go there to listen, or to be entertained; they are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most counfortable position known to them—namely, leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man alwa's crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more and to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation for him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation.

When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but so soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work—that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him. Men cross their legs in a ball room, but it is far from an elegant thing to do, and is not done by those who have been brought up in good society. It is your "three-penny-bit young man" who crosses his legs at a ball, and, would you believe it, I have seen young ladies do the same thing!

funny. b'gosh it is!"

"Some folks mowt think 'twere funny, an' some folks mowth't." said the 'Squire. "but, any how, for the part few weeks has had a sheep penued up with them. A few days ago the oxen were taken.

has had a sheep penued up with them. A few days ago the oxen were taken and driven for wood. No notice was taken of the sheep, which followed behind. It went with the wagon and returned. The next trip it got ahead of the oxen, and for three days now every trip that has been made we have noticed the sheep walking along beside the oxen and seeming to be thoroughly cognizant of what was being done and deeply wrapped up in the work. Ordinarily sheep are very wild, but this one seems to be cond in leve with the had left off wen he shook the Clearin', an' so he had skipped beek agin, an' said he'd

anyllow.

'Line Scooped Jabe Mighty Slick,

'Line Sc

keep on skippin' if it made a Wanderin' Jew out'n him. But 'Line didn't foller him, and nobody didn't hear nuthin' more of her. A year ago Jabe Sugarbone's sec-ond wife died, and Jabe were left a lone widerer ac'i.

A WOMAN'S DIARY.

One Day's Record, in Which She Gets Into Print Through the Meanness of Her Husband.

Chicago Herald. A North Side husband has torn the leaf of one day out of his wife's diary and for-warded it to me. The date is Monday, April

5. The entry is as follows:
The people who live in the lower flat appear to be very nice. I think I shall like her. She was telling me last night how it was that she came to marry her husband. The servant girl of the people who live in the flat below hasn't the sense she was born with. She told our girl that we were to have Tuesday for wash day. Monday has always been our day, and shall be until I

ber washing and get it out.

9.30-The girl in the flat below is also washing. Have told our girl to get her

washing. Have told our girl to get her washing out first.

10.30—Kev. Dr. —, our rector, has just called. Good man, but his sermons are so tedious. Wants to know when we are going to bring Gertie down to have her baptized. Mart says not until July. Afraid to have water put on Gertie's head in cold weather. Mart knows.

12—Time for lunch. Girl says she can't get our washing out first and lunch at the same time.

12.30—Never was so hungry in my life, but told the girl to get out the washing.

1 p. m.—Our girl is down in the back yard with the clothes-line. Girl in the flat below out with her line. I wonder if that woman down stairs thinks that I am going to stand that sort of thing?

1.15—Girls are calling each other names in the back yard. Our girl has one end of our line tied tatherost. She has its testeched

seen chain deal of the works when we were the common to increase has been dealed early a few works when the control of the control of the common which the control of the c

HIS GOOD SHIP BURNED.

Captain Francis Hinckley of the Star of Peace.

And His Capture on the High Seas by a Rebel Privateer During the War.

The Bronzed Old Seaman Relates the Story of the Seizure.

BARNSTABLE, March 29.-Five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars represent the valuation of the greatest prize ever captured by the rebel privateers on the high seas dur-ing the late war. The sum stated headed the list of the celebrated Alabama claims, and was the largest sum representing a single claim which was paid. The ship and its cargo, which the \$535,000 represent, was commanded by Captain Francis M. Hinckley of this town, a typical Cape Cod seaman, who has been upon the briny deep from boyhood, who at the age of 21 years assumed command of the ship Ocean Queen, and has since commanded several of the largest vessels sailing out of Boston, is familiar with people of almost every nation on either hemisphere. He has visited every important port on the face of the globe. Captain Hinckley is part owner and commander of the elegant East Indiaman, the Leading Wind, which sails from Boston. The captain is at present taking a well-earned vacation, while his ship is ploughing the deep in Eastern waters.

tain is at present taking a well-called tion, while his ship is ploughing the deep in Eastern waters.

To The Globe representative this veteran seadog, whose face is bronzed by the sun in tropical climes, narrated as follows the story of the capture, plundering and burning of his large and stanch craft, and the treatment which he received while aboard the rebel pirate:

"I was bound for Boston from Calcutta, having a general cargo of freight, including 800 tons of saltpetre. My ship was the Star of Peace, 1100 tons burden, and carried a crew of twenty men. It was about 6 o'clock on the morning of March 6, 1863, in latitude 16° north, longitude 54° west, that I sighted a craft under sail and flying the American flag. Suddenly I saw smoke ascend from between her waists, and her sails were clewed up. She was headed across our bows when first sighted cruising around, but soon after she altered her course, fired two shells which exploded ahead.

And Then Steamed Up to Me.

My ship was running with a free wind and everything set, but it was of no use to try and get away from the privateer, which was and get away from the privateer, which was the Florida, commanded by Captain John C. Mailit, who, before the war, was attached to the American navy, and whose father was a Southern revivalist. After the second shot I shortened sail and hove to, and as the Florida ranged alongside I was hailed with: 'Where are you from, and where are you bound?' When I replied there came back, 'Will send boat aboard of you.'

Then as the privateer ranged ahead I was sked. 'What is your cargo?' and replied.

Then as the privateer ranged ahead I was asked. 'What is your cargo?' and replied. 'general.'

"The appearance of the craft, the gray uniforms of the officers and the motley garb of the crew caused me to guess the nature of the stranger. After steaming ahead about half a mile a boat was lowered, which soon came alongside. As the boat came up under my lee bow the privateer hauled down the American ensign and set the stars and bars. The boat contained iffteen men, including a lieutenant and midshipman. The whole of the boat's crew came on deck, and the lieutenant said: 'Your ship is appraised to the Confederate steamer Florida, and, at the same time he sent a man to the wheel and stationed a sentry at the cabin door. Before the arrival of the boat had got my watch and some private papers. Soon after its arrival I was ordered into the boat, and upon requesting permission to go into the cabin to get other of my effects was informed that my steward might stop and look after my things. After I boarded the Florida an officer, who was also a surgeon, came along and very politely invited me to walk into the cabin, and there I was introduced to Captain Maffitt, who said, 'Captain I am sorry for you, but you are the fellows we are after,

Intimace Connection Between the and the Lower Etaba.

More generally cross their legs when there is the loast pressure on their mands. You will never find a man actually engaged in both one of the clearity, and she be caused their policy of the clearity and appropriate the mind and specified and any other because the mind and specified and appropriate the mind and specified and any other because the mind and specified and appropriate the mind About a week after our capture an English schooner hove in sight, and after coming within hailing distance, being admonished not to sail away by having a gun fired across her bows, the captain was asked to take some prisoners off the Florida and land them, he said no, that he had government stores aboard for Bermuda, and was afraid of compromising his position should he do so. Soon after a vessel hove in sight headed for us. She proved to be an English schooner, and after having been boarded the captain was told to go on his course. The Captain of the Schooner Tacked

> said that he was in company with the American ships until an hour before, when American ships until an hour before, when he lost sight of them. Matitit said to one of his officers: 'Well, that's the meanest thing I've heard of, 'showing that he had some spirit of fairness at least.
>
> 'Not long after the Florida captured an American schooner, commanded by a Captain Hand of Long Island, who was bound for Para from New York, having a cargo of Yankee notions. His schooner and cargo were burned and his crew subjected to the same treatment as mine. So far as I was concerned I could find no special fault with the usage I received as a prisoner; in fact, Maffitt was quite a gentlemanty pirate. About three weeks after, my capture we came up with the English brig Bunnymead, and it was necessary to fire three shots before she hove to. The brig was commanded by Captain Samuel Prowse of St. Johns, Newfoundland. The captain said that he would take off some of the prisoners if the Florida would furnish provisions. Maffitt told him that the American consul would pay the bills, which he did not do, however. All that Captain Prowse act for taking the officers of the two captured yessels was one chest of tea. We were finally landed in Grenock, Scotland, with just the clothes on our backs. From there I went to Liverpool and took a steamer for New York.
>
> "The most distressing situation that I was ever in on the sea was when I saw that ship of mine and her valuable cargo in flames, with no power whatever to even try and save a single thing; in fact, we were entirely helpless from the outset, with only sails against steam and a few small arms against heavy guns. I had a steward who was set to work on the Florida. He had been ill before the capture, but after that he was mighty sick and would go to sleep scrubbing the ship's dishes while sitting in the broiling sun. It was next to impossible for him to move until we were taken off to the brig when he was the liveliest man there and the first one to soring into the boat. The only fault Mafitt found in connection with the capture of my ship was the premium laziness he lost sight of them, Matitt said to one of his officers: 'Well, that's the meanest

stood under the stern of the Florida, and

A Georgia Legis ator's Turkeys. Atlanta Constitution.]
A funny story was told me regarding one

shears and brand iron, who flourished in the wilds of southern Georgia in the olden time. His name was Wayne, and a great and good man he was. There were but fourteen men in his county, and twelve of them were his sons. As a matter of course, he had a walk over at the election, and came cut with fiving colors, a duly elected member of the Georgia Legislature. He owned the swiftest nags in those parts, and he was always in the lead when the caval-cade of solons rode toward Milledgeville. One time, however, he was late. The Legislature had been in session three days, and alt were getting anxious regarding thon. Mr. Wayne. At length, just as they were discussing the propriety of appointing a committee of inquiry, Wayne came riding over the hill, driving a great flock of geese ahead of him. The House adjourned to investigate the matter, and as soon as the quackers were corralled the old man explained: "Ye see," said he, "when I wus up here to Milledgeville, last session, turkeys wus awful scarce, so I decided to bring some on specylation this trip. I shears and brand iron, who flourished in

bought a whole passel, and when I got as far as the Ocmulgee that rascally farryman wanted to charge me ferryage. So I jest tuck 'em right back to my settlement and swapped 'em for geese, so that I could git even with that ferryman. He was obliged to put me over free, and I jest made the geese swim it I hain't agoin' to let 'em swindle me as long as I can help it."

BRIC-A-BRAC.

A Persian Song. (R. H. Stoddard.) Yes, thou art gone; but in my heart
The thoughts of thee remain,
As travellers leave, when they depart,
Their embers on the plain.

The sweetest things are soon forgot, When eyes no longer see; But thou, although I see thee not, Art present still with me. More Liberal.

(Chicago Ledger.)
The times are getting better. This is shown by the fact that the days are not-"short" as they were. Which Accounts for It

Chicago Rambler.1
I do not like my Uncle Bill,
My stories funny I relate them
To him his mind with joy to fill— He seems not to appreciate them, Although I may not tell them well, Their points perhaps too much explaining, I am surprised, the truth to tell, He does not find them entertaining

I come upon an explanation— We can't expect rich relatives To listen to a poor relation. Doomed.

uses his toothpick in the horse car and other public places, but he will certainly never get a reserved seat. You Came So Near. Ruth Hall in Puck.

And night closed in on field and fen I felt your purpose grow and grow; You did not ask—could I say no? And who shall say what might have been? You came so near.

Your arm slipped-ah, be still, my pen! I but drew back; then close again.
You drew me—close. Your head bentlow—A sudden noise! You let me go.
Oh, was it not a pity, when You came so near?

holding your coffee-cup in your left hand and in your right the toast, you all at enco. oh, horror! feel that you must sneeze. The Lawyer's Invocation to Spring. H. H. Brownell in Sheltering Arms. Whereas on certain boughs and sprays

Hail to the coming on of spring! The songs of those said birds arouse The memory of our youthful hours, As green as those said sprays and boughs, As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

Administrators and assigns. Oh, busiest term of Capid's court,

"Out, Damned Spot!" [Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]
The best way to clean a chromo, Ethel. is: lay it to soak in turpentine over night, and then hang it before an open fire to dry. Hang it close, Ethel, hang it close, Push one corner under the grate a couple of

The Sugar Camp.

Brought boys and girls, mixed toil and fun; The toil was to empty the filling trough, And the fun was made in the "sugaring off,"

The sap in the pot that boiled and steame 'Neath the iron pot had such a glow As the love their hearts had come to know

'Tis years since then, and the maple trees Are dead to suns and the frosts that freeze, But love goes on, as in other days, For love has a hundred thousand ways.

"I wish you wouldn't grin at me in that diotic way, Mr. Lightwaist; you make me

toned Etiquette' says you must wear a pleasant smile during the pauses in convey sation, and I'm wearing one, that's all." April and June. I wooed for a season,

> Thro' all the bright season Of April and June. She swore she adored me. From April to June. Beneath the bright moon She never ignored me. From April to June. But now is is colder There's frost in the moon, I'm wiser and older, Since months are grown colder Than April or June.

I've sworn off a-wooing In April or June, I'm down in the moon.

Same Thing. (Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.) The "famous green corn dance of the eminoles" is described by a witness as a wild, grotesque series of leaps and contor-

> Her dimpled cheeks are pale; She's a lily of the vale, Not a rose. In a muslin or a lawn She's fairer than the dawn She is vain about her feet

She amputates her r's, But her eyes are like the stars Overhead. On a balcony at night, Round her hair-

'Tis a matter of regret

Somerville Journal. There may be a place in heaven some-where out near the door for the man who

You came so near that once, and then Stood in the awkward way of men, As, with your eyes bent on me so, I watched the crimson sunset glow

A Critical Moment. (Fliegende Blaetter. T When sitting by two fascinating young ladies, your opera hat between your knees,

Now divers birds are heard to sing, And sundry flowers their heads upraise,

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs— Love, 'mid the aforesaid boughs, enshrines In freehold nests: themselves, their heirs,

Where tender plaintiffs actions bring; Season of frolic and of sport, Hatl as aforesaid, coming spring.

[Columbus Dispatch.]
The sugar camp that I have in mind Was reached by paths that downward wind From fertile fields to the valley, where The maples held their arms in air. The freezing frost and the melting sur

And the boys and girls in the glaring light Would sit and sing or walk and "spark" Where trees cast shadows long and dark.

The Age of Handbooks. "Can't help it-my 'Hand-Book of High,

[Andrew F. Underhill in "Etchings in Verse." I sighed neath the moon. I dreamed not of treason

I'll know what I'm doing Next time I go wooing

wind, grotesque series of leaps and contortions to the weird music of a dirge-like, mournful chant." Then, so far as we can grasp it, it seems to have been a weak intation of the common green-apple dance of the pale face, with the painkiller left out. A Southern Cirl. [Samuel Minturn Peck in Times-Democrat.]

Her boots are slim and neat-

Her grace, ah, who could paint? She would fascinate a saint,

But even while my mind misgives

The Ideal of Religion Which He Had Formed in His Soul.

His Hatred of Everything Doctrinal and Rigid.

The following lecture on "Uriel da Costa" was delivered by Rabbi Solomon Schindler at the Temple Adath Israel, Fri-

day evening:

To define the meaning of the term "value," or to establish a general rule for the measurement of the "value" attached to a thing, is a problem which still puzzles the genius of national economists, and which, in spite of all attempts to solve it, has remained unsolved. It has been said, and well said, that it is the greater or less "desire" to get possession of a thing which establishes its true value, but this standard, though valid in many cases, is not applicable to all. I should then be as much justified to assert that it is rather our exertion "to obtain a thing which conditions its value." Indeed, it is the thing for which we have most exerted ourselves that is of the highest value to us, and which therefore we do value most. I could prove this rule by a thousand examples. May it suffice, however, if I mention but two, It is a fact, well established by daily experience, that the man who started in the world penniless, but who by genius, industry and economy succeeded and amassed a fortune, values his money

tion, or to sneak more properly, that ration, or to sneak more properly, that generation of it, which experiencing the thraidem of slavery has broken its fetters and has finally become free, values its literties much higher and guards them therefore much more jealously than that which has been reared in the sunshine of freedom which had never had its struggle for it, never exerted itself in the least in its behalf. We who live in a country where

struggles.
In regard to religion, we consider it now a matter of course that we have the right to think and reason for ourselves, that our performance of rights and ceremonies is a voluntary action on our part, and that our adhesion to any of the different religious decompanies is a stretched to the control of the different religious decompanies.

tender scions of modern money-kings te the story of the toils and struggles of

As a Fanciful Fiction

than a reality, delightful to speak of and populous city as they can seldom rise to a true appreciathon of the manly work performed by their horny-handed ancestors; thus we frequently fail to attach the proper value to our libthous

ly fail to attach the proper value to our liberties, partly because we do not know the price at which they have been bought, partly because we cannot magine the sufferings of former generations for the sake of these liberties as indeed real.

"It would be a foolish action on our part, if we should judge a barrel of apples by the size of the biggest one which has been picked out purposely for a sample. We should by all means be far better enabled to form an estimate of what the barrel contains by an apple of average size. Our misconception of former ages may thus be frequently traced to the mistake which is generally made by selecting the exponents of these times, the greatest men of those periods as samples, and by concluding from them upon their contemporaries. The great heroes, the celebrated statesmen, the renowned philosophers, the admired poets of a historic beriod form the exception in their time, and do not represent, as a rule, its true spirit. The biographics of a Richelieu, a Bismarck, a Washington or Grant may be interesting reading, they may contain a multitude of historical facts, but we cannot

true spirit. The biographues of a Richelieu, a Bismarck, a Washington or Orant may be interesting reading, they may contain a multitude of historical facts, but we cannot judge their time by them, for not every Frenchman of that period was a Richelieu, nor is every German a Bismarck. To form a true conception of a certain historical period, we must pick out an average man, such as could be found in every social sphere, and describe his life.

This my intention tonight to show to you under what difficulties our modern liberal views have been ushered into life, at what an enormous price of individual suffering they have been bought and how gradual has been the transition from mediaval darkness to modern illumination; I intend to picture to you the time in which the first timid efforts were made to shake off the fetters of superstition and to break the ground for the erection of the temple of liberty, in which today we are so safely housed. But in order to place you right in the midst of that period I have selected the biography not of a man who had been the exponent of his time, not of a hero, not of a statesman, not of a plallosopher, not even of a marry in the usual sense of the word, but of a man of the middle classes, of a man

fresh air to enter and the stagnant, foul atmosphere to escape.

Uriel da Costa, of whose life I shall speak to you, has been made the hero of a drama by Gutzkow. a German poet, and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictitious embelishments with which the genial poet has adorned him, and present to you the dry historical facts as they appear in his autobiography and another book written by him.

under the cherem, but then he vielded to the entreaties of his relatives, and tired of the unequal contest, he was ready to submit. As he expressed it, he was ready to submit and the interest of the in

to him, his sceptic mind revolted against them. To make matters worse, he could not dare to utter his doubts, and there was no friend, no book which could settle the unrest of his mind. Poor Gabriel!

On account of the Reformation, which had come to stay, and which just at that time struggled for existence in a war which lasted thirty years, the Bible had come into such a prominence that the Catholic church had forbidden reading it. But just because it was a forbidden book Gabriel took it up, and though he read it only in the Latin version, he because inspired by it. A flood of light burst upon him. The history of the Jewish nation, the Messaic legislation, the brilliant oratory of the Jewish nation, the Messaic legislation, the horizon impression upon him. This was a religion such as he had dreamed of. Here he hoped to find consolation and the clew for the solution of all his doubts. When he finally had found out that he was an offstring of that wonderful nation, he rashly determined to return to the bosom of Judaism. But this was not so easily done as it is told. The liquisition was ever watchful, and woe to him that fell into the hands of that tribunal. Gabriel persuaded his mother—his father being dead—and his brothers to join the father his own experiences. They however betrayed him to the burbose of turning-Jews. He dissuaded them from the step, telling them his own experiences. They however betrayed him to the come to Amsterdam for the propher ences. They however betrayed him to the problem, and the rabbinical tribunal demanded of him to submit to a severe penance, or the cherem would be hurled at him again. His sense of home forbade him to submit to a severe penance, or the cherem to a severe penance, or the cherem to submit to

special purpose. His penance was to be public a manifestation as had been offence, and his brothers to join him in his flight. He converted his estate into ready money, and after many adventurous this, which carried them and their property to Holland, the country they considered to be the most liberal of all.

In the city of Amsterdam, then crowded with Jewish fugitives from all parts of Europe, they took their domicile. No doner had they landed than Gabriel and is brother appealed for admission into the lewish community. They submitted cheering the community of the painful rite of cifcumcision, and Gabriel, turning a Jew, now changed

Jewish community. They submitted cheerfully to the painful rite of circumcision, and Gabriei, turning a Jew, now changed his name and

Assumed That of Urici da Costa, the translation of Urici being: God is my light. While reading the Bible, Urici being of a sanguine temperament, had built up in his mind an ideal of Judaism, such as he was justified to form if the prophets had indeed been the messengers of God, and as such respected by the people. But alas! he was greatly disappointed. Judaism as he found it then in Hollend did not resemble in the least the ideal which he had formed of it. There was the same clinging to

served a rigid church discipline of which we today can hardly form an adequate conception.

Equality Before the Law is guaranteed to every citizen, without distinction of race, color or religion, in a country which is governed by laws and not by persons; we who are accustomed to liberty of thought, speech and action, without ever having exerted ourselves to obtain these boons, or without ever having experienced the discomfort of a despotic government or the unpleasantness of concealing one's thoughts, and of hypocritically conforming with obsolete forms and customs; we cannot sufficiently value and appreciate these liberties, surely not as much as did those who struggled and shed their blood for them.

Our independance and freedom, our liberty of thought dearly, and have been paid for by the sufferings of thousands of noble souls; but we, in full enjoyment of our rights, hardly think of them, and not unfrequently do we wantonly squander what has been accumulated with such great pains and struggles.

"In regard to religion, we consider it now a mafter of course that we have the right to think and research for course hat we have the right to think and research for course that we have the right.

What We Should Call a Bovcott

What We Should Call a Boycott

in the most extended sense of the word. A privileges. He was not allowed to enter a tion. He would not be heard before a court

dangerous missile which was hot to be with.

He did not mind the friendly advice given to him. He continued to sreak his mind frankly and to break the ceremonial law and the cherem was hurled at him. At once all doors were closed to him. The populous city of Amsterdam was at once turned into a desert for him. His own relatives, his own brothers, who had become as fanatic adherents to Judatam as they had formerly been to the Catholic church, excluded him from their company. He staggered under the blow, but still thought he could defy the rabbinical autocracy. He prepared a book, in which he showed the contrast between Biblical and rabbinical Judaism, and as at that time, both in the Jewish and Christian world, the pivotal point of all religion was placed in the dogma of a future life of heaven and hell.

"He went so far as to show that the Bible "He went so far as to show that the Bible s perfectly silent in regard to a future life, or in other words, that the Biblical writers had dealt with only one world at a time. A lewish physician, Samuel de Silva, hearing of his preparation, anticipated him, and sublished in 1623 a tract on the immortally of the soul, in order, as he said in his preface, to expose the ignorance of a certain exponent who is neither able, nor fiter willing to see the truth. Uriel now hastened to sublish his book, which appeared in print in 1624.

Handling in It Without Gloves both de Silva and the rabbis of Amsterdam,

who, as he said, had hired his pen against him. The rabbis now appealed to the city authorities, claiming that da Costa is neither Jew nor Christian, and that he attacks in his writings not only Judaism, but also Christianity by denying the immortality of the soul.

I can not refrain at this juncture from

I can not refrain at this juncture from mentioning a curious fact, which is fully established by its repeated occurrence in history. The orthodox party, the party in power, always appeals to crvic authorities whenever a new idea springs up, which does not meet with its approval. It is strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the orthodox party seems always to be in want of rational means to silence a reformer and therefore invokes the aid of a non-Jewish tribunal in all cases to decide its quarrels. It is not 100 years ago that the orthodox wing in a sister congregation in this city went to law with the reformed wing because the latter had voted to institute what is known as family pews. An injunction was pending in order to place you right in the midst of that period I have selected the blography not of a man who had been the exponent of his time, not of a hero, not of a statesman, not of a philosopher, not even of a marriary in the usual sense of the word, but of a man of the middle classes, of a man who is far from leing worthy to be taken as a model, but who has, nevertheless, contributed his mite toward the general fund, who has suffered, so to say, for us, stringdled, though unintentionally for us, and who finally had succumbed in the unequal combet, But though apparently unsuccessful at his time, he has stirred up unsounted though apparently unsuccessful at his time, he has stirred up uncounted though apparently unsuccessful at his time, he has stirred up uncounted the eminont Jewish historion of our time, terms it, smashed the windows to allow the fresh air to enter and the stagnant, foul atmosphere to escape.

Uriel da Costa, of whose life I shall speak to you, has been made the hero of a drama by Gutzkow, a German poet, and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictious embelsiments with which the genial poet and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictious embelsiments with which the genial poet and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictious embelsiments with which the genial poet and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictious embelsiments with which the genial poet and as such he may be known to many of you. I shall, however, derobe him of all the fictious embelsiments with which the genial poet and acceptance of the such what stern men could not wring from the interior of the string the transfer of the such as adorned him, and present to you the last store and him is a durant of the small person the strength of the same than the first and the same the later had voted to institute what its known it structual than the civic authoritie

offence. At the appointed day the large

height of liberty upon which we are nointrenched.

If Uriel da Costa could rise from his
grave today, if he could behold the freedom which we enjoy, if he could hear how
we discuss religious topics in perfect liberty
without fear of anathema or cherem, he
would hardly trust his senses. Our Judaism, too, would surely incress him favorably. He would see in it the realization of
that ideal of religion which he had formed
in his soul. Indeed his vague dreams have
become realities; the star which he had
seen glittering at a great distance has de-

TO HINCHAM FARMERS. Hon. Benjamin P. Ware of the State

Board Talks of Vegetables. HINGHAM, April 13 .- A farmer's institute was held last evening, under the auspices of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in Agricultural Hall, President Ebed L. Ripley presiding. After a short business meeting, Hon. B. P. Ware of Marblehead was introduced to

short business meeting, Hon. B. P. Ware of Marblehead was introduced to the large audience and delivered an address on "Garden Vegetables," Speaking of garden vegetables, he referred to the culture of the potato and gave his views on the subject, which are quite opposite to those of Edmund Hersey of this town, who recently gave an address before the Essex County Agricultural Society. The market gardeners of Arlington and Cambridge, he said, thought they must use at lenst twenty cords of manure, while he believed that eight cords to the acre "was enough for plant food. In reference to commercial fertilizers, he thought there was less labor with their use than with stable manure, and with better profit for the first two or three years. In planting potatoes, the Beauty of Hebron Early Rose he would recommend, but the Queen of the Valley was his favorite. The varieties of squashes that he would use were the American Improved Turban, Boston Marrow, Hubbard and Low's Hybrid.

The different subjects were discussed by DeWitt C. Bates, Edmund Hersey, Hon. Amos Bates, David Breen, Jr., and others. There was a display of flowers, vegetables and pears, and prizes were awarded.

Snow-Bound.

(Detroit Free Press.) "This isn't much of a storm," he observed, as he squinted across the top of the four-foot drifts while waiting for a street car.
"Where have you seen a worse one?" "Where have you seen a worse one?" asked the man with the snow-shovel.
"In Montana, sir. Three years ago last winter the snow was ten feet deep on the

(Somerville Journal.)

A woman can't sharpen a pencil herself worth a cent, but she can get a man to cut his linger and get his lands all black whittling her pencil down for her, and then begulie him into the belief that she has really done him a favor by a ravishing smile and a tender "Thank you!"

HOWARD'S LETTER

Individuality of Men Usually Overrated.

A Theory That Many "Never Will be Missed."

The Hurry and Rush of American Life.

and made up a whole ceremony for this special purpose. His penance was to be as Taking a Rest.

We are all working ourselves to death.

The house is occupied by a widow and family of a very noted man who died two Her The house is occupied by a widow and family of a very noted man who died two years ago leaving his people in affluence. His name would be recognized by the humblest reader. It is known especially in church, evangelical and charitable associations, a man of great brain, good heart, tremendous driving power and exceptional success in his elevated line of duty. For illustration, although it isn't the fact, I will

To the New York Fublic.

To the Public:

Allow me to apologize for the non-fulfilment of my engagement with Mr. Hamblin to appear before you on Monday evening last at the Bowery Theatre. The excuse I have to offer is a serious visitation affecting and enfeoting my nerves and a long deprivation of sleep acting on a body deblitated by previous illness and a mind disordered by domestic affliction, occasioning a nartial decrappent. Should I again be friendship of Mr. Hamblin, whose lorgiveness for my apparent wanton conduct I most sincerely crave and which I have ever experienced, I trust that my future course will be such as will atone for past digressions. But if on my appearance I find by your reception that I have offended beyond forgiveness I will immediately withdraw from that stage on which I have ever been treated, both by the public and the manager, with kindness and liberality.

J. B. BOOTH.

Underneath which appeared the follow-

In consequence of Mr. Booth having written the above apology to the public, and having been solicited by a number of citizens requesting me to allow him to appear and ascertain whether his fault has been forgiven. I have been induced to forego the resolution I expressed on Monday last from the stage, and announce him for the character of

the stage, and announce him for the character of

Sir Giles Overreach
this Saturday evening, not, however, holding myself responsible any further than at all times to return the price of admission should this rentleman be absent from any cause whatever, Thomas M. Hamblin.

Now, it deubtless seemed to Mr. Booth that nothing could succeed without him when he biayed that one night, being welcomed, as he deserved to be, by a large and enthusiastic audience with whom he was always a great favorite, but the manager concluded, after, all, that he could get on quite as well without him, so on the following Monday he opened the theatre with a new attraction and a different name. Long since Mr. Booth and his children have gone to the undiscovered country and still the stage rolls on.

Journalism is a Field

Journalism is a Field

in which men are apt to feel their individuality is of more consequence than it is. When you recall the three great names in metrovolitan journalism, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, and remember how important each was in his sphere, what a terrific blow the death of each was, to all appearances, to his establishment, and then see where those papers stand today, and how they go on from conquering to conquer. Is there not a lesson suggested to the humbier lights that after all it doesn't make so much difference whether they are here or elsewhere. The whole world seems to be given over, certainly the whole civilized world, to undue exertion, to too much worry, to one long continuity of fret. How often a man's physician says

"What You Need is Rest. Why don't you take a run off for a few

weeks?"

"Con yes. Live stock didn't pretend to live at all."
"Boads must have been blockaded?"
"So they were. Nobody went out for days and days."
"Were you snow-bound?"
"Enturely so. I didn't leave the place for ninety days after the storm set in, and then I didn't care tell anybody I was going."
"You didn't? Would they have detained you?" Why I could no more do it than I could fly."
But along comes a fit of illness to which his constitution is predisposed by daily, monthly, yearly undermining, and he is laid up for weeks and for months, or there comes the fatal stroke, the one certainty in every man's experience, which lays him low forever, and makes his quick removal a physical necessity, and still not only the world in general, but his affairs in particular, go on.

The city editor of one of the greatest journals in the world has been contined to his room for two weeks. He is a very industrious, conscientious, painstaking fellow who has been in the habit of spending from eight to ten hours a day, sometimes twelve and more hours, in his office, and if he had been asked to take a run down to Washington, or a trip East to leave his desk for two or three days, he would have said:

"I would like to go, but heavens and earth, I can't afford to leave my business. What the dence would happen?"

Well, he was taken ill, and he has been away two weeks, and the work goes on just the same. Some things he would have done are done, but who knows and who cares? And if he were to die it would be the same, but \$10 to a can the will learn no lesson by it. When he recovers he won't go away for a week and rest. He will get right to work, buckle on his harness and sit there until he is laid by the heels again.

I have been twenty-six years at work, and with the exception of extreme nervous headaches and other aches and pains, brought on by indiscretion of various natures. I have never been ill, nor have I ever taken a vacation.

I have been twenty-six years at work, and with the exception of extreme nervous headaches and other aches and pains, brought on by indiscretion of various natures. I have never been ill, nor have I ever taken a vacation.

I have been twenty-six years at work, and with the exception of extreme nervous headaches and condition without serious illness, without trouble of any sort or kind I may say, and it always seems to me as though I could no

it in the line of desire to do the best possible work, isn't it a fact that universal conviction brought about that crystalized sentence: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy?" It is no doubt true that the Jacks of the earth work, but I have my doubts whether they play enough.

This Saturday half-holiday, leading up to a Sunday of rest, is an idea that publicists should ponder well and a fact which wise men will make a certainty. The employer who considers the mental strain as well as the physical burdens of the people he pays is the wisest man after all.

It is not so easy for men who work on newspapers which are published 365 days in a year and bowl right straight along on New Year's morning, to take a rest, and that's all very well from the newspaper standpoint of course, but how about the individual?

The creat newspapers of New York give

The great newspapers of New York give

Men Above a Certain Grade in Jour-

nalism

work for great corporations, some write stories, some compile data for almanacs or special publications, and the net result is that year in great request, and if we stories, some compile data for almanacs or special publications, and the net result is that year in year transported by the property of t

We are all working ourselves to death.

Every man has an idea that he is of consequence not only. but that his personality is essential, to whatever occupation he may indulge in.

I was walking along the street this morning and my eye caught a new door mat in the front hallway of a superb English basement house, on which were three initials. They would not a very noted man who died two them to do your noted man who died two the formal way to the first the same way with men in other occupations. Men who can afford rest consider it a luxury, and save their money. They want to die rich, so they live poor. I am not talking about you and I and the ordinary riff-raff with which the people have been bly will be for a long time to come. If the provided the provided that for almanaes or special publications, and the net result is that vacations are rarely taken.

It is the same way with men in other occupations. Men who can afford rest consider it a luxury, and save their money. They want to die rich, so they live poor.

I am not talking about you and I and the ordinary riff-raff with which the people have been bly will be for a long time to come. If

mony dressed in the same garment in which he had been found.

Poor Uriel da Costa!

He has been one of the many who felt the incoming the property of the coming day, and though he, the prophet of the coming day, could be

Driven Into Seif-Destruction, the rising light could not be repressed. Others began to think and to doubt, and the jurisdiction of priests and rabbis was questioned by them. The cherem, the effectiveness of which had been destroyed by its abuse, lost its power, and when one generation later Spinoza was excommunicated, the rabbinical decree fell flatly to the ground. Step by step mediavel dark ness withdrew from before the light; step by step reason and common senses conquered their position; step by step we have advanced until we have arrived upon the height of liberty upon which we are now intremeded.

If Uriel da Costa could rise read and the was advertised to play on Monday night as was advertised to play on Monday night as special claim, the could bear how we discuss religious topics in perfect liberty without fear of anathema or cherem, he would have years and on the play bills of the Bowery Theatre, and treads this way on the bills:

American Theatre, on the Sowery Jones of the following appeared in the New York papers and on the play bills of the Bowery Theatre, and treads this way on the bills:

American Theatre, on the Sowery Ineatre, and the American Treatre, and the following appeared in the New York papers and on the play bills of the Bowery Theatre, without fear of anathema or cherem, he would surely impress him favorably. He would see in it the realization of that it adea for region of which he had formed in his soul, Indeed the free days if the could bear how we discuss religious topics in perfect liberty without fear of anathema or cherem, he would shady rust his senses. Our Judalisip, too, would surely impress him favorably. He would see in it the realization of that it are as the new of the fired proposed and the restlessness of thirty years ago.

Take Elecker and realization

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

Scenes in the Pan-Electric Investigation.

Ranney's Appearance as He Cornered Van Benthuysen.

The Whole Business but a Bubble and a Dream.

ne small subscription for his pains, and he

man, with a head betokening intellect; but his intense desire not to appear in the newspaper evidence, as taken up anywhere, led him to be an unsatisfactory witness, veciferating speeches and explanations instead of saying "Yes" or "No." which latter is the advice all good lawyers give to their clients, not to put in language, but to affirm or negative a proposition. On the other side of the table, next to the chairman, were the Republicans, or prosecutors, of whom the principal one in appearance was Ranney, a Boston lawyer, a man with a big governing brain and wandering, gray-white locks, which suggest Hawthorne, or the more brainy masters of a proposition. Two other Republicans sat by him, each of them rather of the legal type, and in apperance above the rest in cultivation and aplomo. Off in a corner sat Casev Young, one of the principals in the Pan-Electric company, a tall man with a marked countenance and a slender stomach, betokening the diseases of a hot climate, where they organization depending so much upon one man as that of Plymouth Church, unless it be Talmage's Tabernacle.

Take Dr. Storrs of the Pfigrim Church. Why he might die a thousand times, it would make no difference. His people are fond of him. They like to hear him talk, he looks well although a Congregationalist in canonicles, but when he dies some other equally good and equally interesting preacher will be found and the church will go right on.

Do you suppose it makes any difference to the New York Tribune, to the New York Herald, to the New York Sun whether Mr. Reid, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Dana is in New York, Paris or Kamschatka? Not a bit of it. Those establishments roil on steadily, It would make a great difference if in this era of marvellous prosperity Mr. Pulitage. Do you suppose it makes any difference to the New York Tribune, to the New York Herald, to the New York Sun whether Mr. Reid, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Dana is in New York, Paris or Kamschatka? Not a bit of it. Those establishments roll on steadily. It would make a great difference if in this era of marvellous prosperity Mr. Pulitzers is era of marvellous prosperity Mr. Pulitzers hand should be taken from the helm of the New York World, but ten years from now Mr. Pulitzer might roam to the extremest horizon and belt the globe a year at a time, his paper would move along.

Who knows or cares as to the conduct of the Rogers electrical patents and brought faarland and the others into the concern. I was told that Van Benthuysen was a kind of dealer in old patent huysen was a kind of deale

beginning and the schools of the control of the con

As when as the Person of H.

A woman as the P

tact, and who was prolific of private cor-

New York, April 17.—One of the oddest features in social development is the absolute unnecessariness of any individual to any enterorise whatever.

do various kinds of work. Some are correspondents for out of town papers, some better the control of the control of the control of the committee investigations as it really look or is. The Capitol building is pigeon holed with little parlors, and they give such ment; that if they would only exert their correspondence and transact private business any enterorise whatever.

say his initials were G. P. R. and his widow's name is Mary Louise.

On the new door mat are the initials M. L. R.

No man flving more theroughly appreciates the great beneficience that marvellous organization has been to this country during the mental man of the point of the strain. When G. P. R. was here he was very much here. He was not only an acknowledge of one society, but he was master in his home, where he counting the mental his home, where he counting the more asked to take a rest from duty or to leave his how a for a vacation, or a little trip, he would have scoffed the idea, not because he didn't need rest and recreation, but because that I believe to have been its work, and his duties are carried on, while in his home, well, there is the new door mat, and the other initials are not initial in the other initials are not the flower of the world defend the members of the mental to the members of th

True Test of Friendship.

True Test of Friendship.

This great friend will bring a suit on behalf the government to wipe out the impostors who pretend to have seen into the brain of my son and anticipated all his gigantic discoveries. It is pathetic; it is somewhat touching, but there has probably never been much beginningto the business except a bubble and a dream.

George Alfred Townsend,

PHILADELPHIA, April 14. - Samuel J. married when they were 15, have just been divorced. The decree has just been entered in the Common Pleas Court, and the couple look back upon their childish prank in wonderment. Young Howard is the son of a well-known and

equal division each man, woman and child in the country would have paid over \$10 to the poultry farmers. But we paid more than that, for we imported about half as much as we produced. China alone sent us 12,000,000 ergs. These are tremendous, is more than double the value of the dairy interest, it was worth in 1883 \$150,000,000 more than the cotton product of that year. In the past two years a great advance has been made in this in dustry in the Ohio valley. The State fair last fall and the poultra-flew the past state of the value of the dairy interest. It was worth in 1883 \$150,000,000 more than the cotton product of that year. In the past two years a great advance has been made in this in the corner of the dairy interest. It was worth in 1883 \$150,000,000 more than the cotton product of that year. In the past two years a great advance has been made in this in 1883 \$150,000,000 more than the cotton product of that year. In the past two years a great advance has been made in this in 1883 \$150,000,000 more than the cotton product of the year and the other storal back years and cultivating the different breeds of Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, black Spand cultivating the different breeds of Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, black Spand and all the others for all they are and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the second product of the year and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in order to keep up with the year and had to

ODD ITEMS

It would take a man 3000 years to read an

At the drum tap 2,000,000 drilled soldiers would take arms in Europe.

Nelson Hoyt of Craftsbury, Vt., claims to have a goose that is over 60 years old.

Y. M. C. A. in Springfield, U., stands for Young Men's Cockfighting Association. Fourteen of the school teachers of Avrora county, Dak., were married last year

the sense of touch.

One Bible house, which has been established since 1714, has distributed no fewer than 6,350,000 Bibles.

An oblinary in a Cincinnati paper says, "A resident of Fourth street last evening tried to drive a nail into a can of nitro-gly-cerine."

Two whiskies cost a pound and a half of beefsteak; two heers a dinner of mutten chops; one cocktail a dish of fresh salad or head of cauliflower.

Daniel Arnold of Macon, Ga., hid his sav-incs \$7000 in a hole near his bouse, but the recent flood inundated the hole and carried away Dan's wealth.

from the with the Again, he old bills but he with the sold bills but his broduct of 30,000 elephants, or 1,200,000 elephants,

An Illinois editor defines a philanthronit as a zealous person bent on doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number with the greatest possible amount of other people's money.

The chapter of Hereford, Eng., recently advertised for a bass voice for the cathedral choir. No fewer than 317 candidates sent in their testimonials, and the competition in the cathedral lasted nine hours.

The bear of Mayico is made, from a kind.

The beer of Mexico is made from a kind of cactus. It is called pulque, and it costs a cent a glass. It smells like rotten eggs and tastes like buttermilk. Every one in Mexico, except the foreigner, drinks it.

The model of the locomotive Eolus, which has been on exhibition at Concord, N. H., for two months, had over \$165 put in the spout in its side, where a nickel would start the wheels and music. It has been removed to Manchester.

The Parisian fancy of printing an inscription of the restance of the resta

with a tender expression.

In a certain Austrian town thirty female printers were introduced. The typographical society adopted a novel way of securing them. It took two or three years to do it, but it was accomplished at last by the girls becoming the wives of the printers.

A number of young ladies of Omaha have organized a secret society known as the "Order of the Chicken Heart." Each member must swallow a roasted chicken heart once a week for two months, at the end of which time, in a dream, she will be brought foce to face with the man whom she is to marky.

and thus she came to the surface and walked away.

At Windsor Castle the rooms which folin Brown occupied have been rigorously closed since his death and the Queen has placed a large brass tablet in the bedroom, which bears an inscription relating how J. B. died in this room, eulogizing his virtues and deviation his lass.

in above \$10,000. The district assembly sets Monday, and steps will be taken to said nothing had been done in the way of serease that amount. The contributions to being sent to George E. McNeill, district secretary-treasurer, Box 2331, Boston, bo will send a check for the amount to be general secretary-treasurer. Frederick urner, Box 334. Philadelphia. There is a doubt but what \$1,000,000 can be raised to the order in a month, if the fight is not aded by that time.

The stages of the trouble through the sek are briefly as follows:

Sunday the funeral of five of the victims ock place, and the committee informed had been done in the way of negotiations, and he did not expect anything would be. He had advertised for new men. By tonight he hoped and expected to have enough new men to man all the switches and resume business.

The morning hours were spent in making preparations to start a train out at no clock. An out-bound take Shore train was switched off the main track by strikers this morning, and the engine "killed." All the Ealtimore & Ohio switchmen employed in the freight yards at South Chicago and on the lake front, some fifty in number, resumed work at 9 o'clock this morning.

by the order in a month, if the fight is not by the order in a month, if the fight is not by the order in a month, if the fight is not by the stages of the trouble through the week are briefly as follows:

Sunday the funeral of five of the victims book place, and the committee informed the travelling public that on account of took place, and the committee informed the travelling public that on account of the withdrawal of the track and bridge men the roads were unsafe. Aid for the strikers to the amount of over \$7000 came in. The New York Central Lapor Union adopted resolutions condemning Jay Goald, and sent money, Monday everything was quiet in St. Louis. Tuesday the Minot Ledge Lighthouse.

Cohasset, April 16.—Thirty-five years

The structure of the complete composed of three prominent citizens, three of the employes and three of the corplication but three prominent citizens, three of the employes and three of the corplication but three prominent citizens, three of the employes and three of the corplication but three prominents of the corplication but three prominents of the corplication but three prominents of the complete compl

they were granted an increase of 12½ cents per day.

The tanners and curriers of Woburn and Winchester have received an advance, the result of the price-list signed by the manufacturers, among whom last week were P. Waldmeyer & Co. and Bryant & King. The grainers and blackers in Duncan's shop who struck have returned to work and a general strike averted. In Edgeworth, Webster & Co. have accepted the Woburn price-list, advancing some 200 tanners from 6 to 10 per cent. The Gray bakery in New York was boycotted because it would not reduce the hours from sixteen to twelve. The 'longshoremen at Charlestown struck, Wednesday evening, for an increase of pay from \$1 50 per day to \$2, and extra pay at nights. The announcement was made Thursday of the decision of the arbitrator in the case of the operative tailors in M. Tigner's employ, who were raised by the decision 30 per cent. on 30 per cent.

eyed by the Boston & Albany railroad have been raised from \$1 30 to \$1 50 per day. The firm of Graham & Flynn, trunkmakers, has accepted the price-list advancing the wages of employes about 50 per cent. The International Steamship Company have advanced wages 20 per cent. Twenty-four hundred journeymen painters, 2000 freight handlers and 700 ropemakers struck in Brooklyn in one day, making 5000 in all. The first want reduced hours, and the two latter increased wages. Charles Gossage & Co., large retail fly goods dealers, announced Friday that ther May 1 the hours for their clerks would be eight per day. The bobtail car drivers in Baltimore and the 1000 horse car men on the Third avenue line, New York, struck—the first for an advance to \$2 per day, and the latter because the recentagreement was thived up to by the company. Several sirves in Boston signed the curriers' been raised from \$1 30 to \$1 50 per

ago today the iron lighthouse on Minot's ledge was carried away by a gale and the The St. Louis citizens at a large meeting two keepers drowned. It began storming attempted to get up a voluntary board of on Monday, and on Tuesday evening there arbitration of nine members, composed of was a strong northeast wind that turned

belonging to the Merchants' Exchange would sign their bill.

The strike of the Chinton dyers has finally caused the company to announce its intention to shut down the mills. A arge number of knobsticks were imported but they would not stay; and the mills could not get the help to run it. It is more than probable that the matter will be setted by a compromise on both sides.

The knights' victories of the week have been numerous. The boycott on the Kilmer Wire Company of Schenectady, or bolonging to the Knights of Labor, has been litted, the firm agreeing to reinstate the old simployes. The feeder boys at the East Weymouth Nail Works have returned to work pending arbitration. The seady the settlement was announced of the demands of the Knights of Labor employed on the South Beath of Labor employed the Labor employ

morning fire was discovered in the assorting room of Robert Hamilton's tobacco house on Madison street, between Fourth house on Madison street, between Fourth and Fifth, Covington. The building contained 405,000 pounds of unmanufactured leaf tobacco and 75,000 pounds either manufactured or in progress of manufacture. The loss on it and the building is estimated at \$75.000; insurance, \$50,000.



MRS. PIERRE LORILLARD.



Mrs. Captain Arthur Paget, formerly Miss Mande Stevens, a daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens, and whose portrait is given above, was for three years at least the leading belie of New York society, and the drag on which she sat on coaching day was always considered to have secured the prize of beauty, Her marriage to the young, untitled but well connected Englishman some five years ago was greatly deplored by her many friends and admirers in New York, and her anticipated visit to Newport this coming summer is already looked forward to as one of the features of the season at the gay watering place. The remarkably beautiful and successful series of tableaux which were given here last week and in which the leading belies among the debutantes posed as the central figures of well-known pictures before large and delighted audiences, recalled their predecessors of six winters ago when Miss Minnie Stevens appeared as "Europe" and produced so great a sensation by her beauty, thus attired, that it has not ceased to be talked about to this day. In figure Mrs. Paget is tall and slight, her features are intellectual and perfectly formed, and her complexion is fair. She has made a great success in London society, as she did in New York, and is truly a typical American belle.



THE BOSTON WESKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1000

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THE BOSTON WESKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1000

THE BOSTON WESKLY GLOBE—WESKLY GLOBE—WESK

No member of the British aristocracy is better known in America by name and fame than the present Earl of Cairns, formerly Lord Garmoyle. Not alone were his adventures with the fair actress, Miss Fortescue, the talk for two continents for over a year, but a winter, that of 1884-5, passed in larger American cities, made his form and features known. During the same winter, among the numerous fair debutantes, Miss Adele Grant, a daughter of Mrs. Beach Grant of New York, stood easily first, both from her beauty and her charm of manner. Educated abroad, Miss Grant returned with her mether to make her debut in the society of her native land. She was constantly surrounded by admirers, and her clear-cut features, tall and stately figure, black hair and expressive eyes of the same color were the theme of admiring comment on all sides. Among the many admirers who paid devoted attention to her was Lord Garmoyle, but nothing was thought of it at the time. admiring comment on all sides. All one the many admirers who paid devoted attention to her was Lord Garmoyle, but nothing was thought of it at the time. His father soon afterwards died; the young lord became an earl and concomitantly a great catch matrimonially. Last autumn Mrs. Grant and her daughter sailed away to spend the winter at Cannes and it was not long after their arrival before it came to be whispered here that the fair young American would soon become engaged to the rich and notorious member of the nobility who had also found that the air of Cannes would be beneficial to his health. Their engagement was first announced in January, only to be vigorously and somewhat scornfully denied by Miss Grant. But a coronet has wondrous charms; the engagement is now an acknowledged fact, and the marriage will soon follow. So New York society loses one of its fairest flowers, and England gains another American rose to bloom or wither in its aristocratic conservatory.



being exhibited at McCowan's resort, near this city, escaped today. McGowan found the animal in the woods on Mr. John Grace's farm. Mr. McGowan threw his lasso and caught the bear by a fore leg. Mr. Grace threw his rope for the neck but missed. Mr. Grace attempted to escape, but the bear pounced upon him, the gentleman was thrown to the ground and the bear bit him on the left arm. The beast then rolled over Mr. Grace and tried to hug him. Mr. McGewan and a colored man finally succeeded in clubbing the beast until it became insensible.

New York, April 16.—There were 182 failures in the United States and Canada reported to R. G. Dun & Co., during the week, against 215 the week before and 214 the week previous to the last.

Vankee Notions. A Connecticut factory is turning out 4000 rolling-pins a day. A striped bass weighing 100 pounds was caught at Niantic, Conn., the other day.

Barnet, Vt., has a Young Men's AntiTobacco Society with about forty members. Arlington is the banner woman suffrage town of Vermont. The entire school Board is composed of women. Haskell Allen, a well-known hunter of Palmer, Mass., has captured 400 fur-bear-ing animals since February 13. A Peabody farmer shows a hen's egg measaring 7 inches by 8½ inches, and weighing over a quarter of a pound.

Elijah Lane of Keene is said to be the tallest man in New Hampshire. He is six feet and eight inches in height and weighs 210 pourds. L. A. Dow caught two salmon in a weir at Searsport. Me., the other day which weighed thirty-seven and a half pounds, and brought him \$1 a pound in Boston.

Shoeppe was arrested for murder. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death, but, owing to a technical defect in the indictment he was granted a new trial. The jury disagreed and he was released. Shoeppe then went to St. Louis, where he found employment on the Courier under the name of Count Paul Schulenburg; out the record of his performances following him he betook himself to Chicago. In that city he obtained a position as clerk, forged several drafts and left in 1874 for Baltimore. There he obtained money by falsely representing himself as a business man from the West, and on March 18, 1874, was again arrested. The police of Baltimore recognized him as the "doctor," and information having meantime come from Chicago, he was sent thither, tried and convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State prison at Joliet. After his release Shoeppe turned up in Port Jervis, N.Y., in 1878, under the new name of John P. G. Smith. He entered the law office of T. J. & T. W. Lyon at that place, and began to study law, at the same time entering his name at the Columbia Law School of this city. While in Port Jervis, Smith devoted his spare time to politics, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Alfreu Gilman, a wealthy tanuer. At the same time Smith became engaged to the daughter of Henry Dutcher of Port Jervis, but, as the marriage was about to come off, it was discovered that Smith had forged a great number of checks on Mr. Gilman, and he was arrested. As the checks had been disposed of largely in New York City, he was taken there, and on June 23, 1880, Judge Cowing at general sessions sentenced him to five years' imprisonment at sence of the to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for forging checks, 100 of which were produced at the trial. While Smith was wearing a striped jacket at Sing Sing, and had so far deceived the chaplain and Warden Brush that a petition for pardon was being signed, he was recognized by a deputy warden of the prison at Joliet, Ill., who

Visited Sing Sing

on a tour of inspection. While in the chaplain's office at Sing Some ten years ago there came out of the West to New York a family named Wison; the father, a Kentuckan, had made much money after the war in cotton, and beginning in a moasst way in Wall street he soon increased his fortune to the million mark. Then the family began to go into society. The soldest analytics at the model of the work of the model of the m Sing, he had charge of the correspondence of the prison. It was found that by an ingenious method he managed to cleanse

A warrant was immediately issued, and Mr. Ottendorfer surrendered himself, after which he was paroled in the custody of ex-Judge Fullerron without bail.

called to Patriotic Minds.

CONCORD. Mass., April 19.-Today the town is appropriately observing the 111th sunrise salutes were fired, and at sunset salutes will be fired also. From the church bells are sent outpeals of joy over Concord's natriotism and loyalty on that day now commemorated, while stars and stripes float from residences and public structures. The Concord Battery and Concord Light Infantry are out on parade, and marched to the Old North bridge, where the statue of the minute men were honored with a salute. The exercises of the day will include a prize target shoot this afternoon, contestants of Company I, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M. to participate. The day's celebration will conclude at the Town Hall this evening, when Judge John S. Keyes will read two unpublished papers, which contain matter relative to revolutionary days.

Acton is also celebrating her part in that memorable April 19, 1775, when her men responded to the call at a minute's notice. At that point the roar of cannon, peal of bells and bunting displayed in profusion tell the story of local pride. sunrise salutes were fired, and at sunset

and brought him \$1 a pound in Boston.

A Middleboro genius claims to have discovered perpetual motion. His machine is a wheel which he describes as always having a weight a little in advance of its line of centre of gravity.

Twenty young men of Lee, Mass., recently began at the same time to allow their beards to grow. At the end of three menths the one whose beard shows the least growth must pay for the suppers for the rest of the party.

A Curious Dram.

("Rambler" in Lewiston Journal.]

George Moore, the clerk of the Hotel North at Augusta, recently had a dream that is worth telling.

Andrew Jeck the veteran railway postal clerk, boards at the Hotel North and as he goes out on the early morning train, he at night leaves an order to be called at 4.30 a.

m., by the porter. Moore has been accustomed to put down this order at night whether Jeck left it or not.

One night Moore dreamed that he had failed to put down this order. In his vision he saw Jeck arriving at the depot just as the train was going out. He saw him staggering along with an immense load of mail bags on his shoulder, and with great beads of sweat on his forehead, painfully running after the train on the track, trying vainly to catch it. With a jump Moore awoke and asked himself whether he had failed to put down stairs to see. The order was not on the book. Strange to say, the hands of the clock pointed directly to 4.30. Moore went up and called Jeck himself, on time.

SIX BEDS FOR A QUARTER. What a Reporter Saw and Heard in a

Lodging-House on North Street. Last evening a reporter saw six men enter New York, April 14.—The hearing of the charge of John P. G. Smith against Oswald Ottendorfer, editor and proprietor of the Staats-Zeitung, for criminal libel, before Judge Gorman in the Harlem Court, ended yesterday with the three tooks of the were not over steady on the dress of workingmen. It could be noticed that they had been drinking, and some of them were not over steady on their legs. It was shortly after 11 o'clock, and the barrooms in the vicinity threatened withdrawal of the accuser's counsel. Smith, in his affidavit, complained that in an article published in the Staats-

counsel. Smith, in his affidaty; complained that in an article published in the Staatsterms and the same of the accuser's counsel. Smith, in his affidaty; complained that in an article published in the Staatsterms and the same of the accuser's counsel. Smith, in his affidaty; complained that in an article published in the Staatsterms and to be imposing upon a syndicate of an ex-convict named. Paul Shoeppe, and to be imposing upon a syndicate of a drive one newspapers by furnishing them with cable news from Germany and Austra, which in reality was received by letter. When the case was called, Mr. Butts, counsel for the plaintiff, said:

"Your honor, I must beg an adjournment of these proceedings. Developments of a most remarkable character have come to my knowledge within the last few moments, and I can go no further until I have a more satisfactory explanation from my client. I would ask as a personal favor from you that the case be put over entil Friday."

This was done. Aithough scarcely 40 years old, Smith has within the past seventen years served terms in no less than five penitentiaries in the United States.

The following is his history substantially as given in the Staats-Zeitung:

Before emigrating to this country, Smith held the position of private secretary to the Count of Blankenburg, and abused the Count

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